

Mixed Reaction Greeted Signing Of Big Tax Bill

Business Attitude Is That Recovery Suffers but Others See Revenue

Expect \$250,000,000

New and Higher Estate Levies Effective at Once and Other Items at Varying Dates

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The new deal theory that the wealthy should contribute more freely to the support of government was translated into law when President Roosevelt late yesterday signed the new tax law imposing higher levels on large corporations, estates and incomes.

The measure came to the President's desk in somewhat different shape than he originally proposed to Congress in June, but embodying the same principles that he laid down. Estimated to raise approximately \$250,000,000 annually, the new law is being received with varying reactions. Proponents of the measure say it will provide a more stable base for government income and will be a step in the right direction toward elimination of the large difference now existing between treasury intake and outgo.

Business Not Optimistic

Big business says it is likely to retard recovery and that it is but a "drop in the bucket" compared with the tax changes that will really be needed to balance the budget. Important sections of the bill contain the following provisions:

1. Individual income tax-surtaxes increased in brackets above \$50,000 and graduated upward to 75 per cent on income in excess of \$50,000. Rates of tax on undistributed profits of personal holding companies increased to conform to higher surtaxes. Estimated to yield \$45,000,000.
2. Estate Tax—Estate taxes increased, beginning with 2 per cent on net estates above \$40,000 and graduated upward to 75 per cent on that part of any estate which is in excess of \$50,000,000. New gift taxes approximate three fourths of new estate taxes. Estimated yield, \$102,000,000.

Corporation Tax Setup

3. Corporation income tax—graduated as follows: 12½ per cent on net income up to \$2000; 13 per cent, \$2000 to \$15,000; 14 per cent, \$15,000 to \$40,000; 15 per cent in excess of \$40,000. Estimated yield, \$35,000,000.

4. Capital stock tax—\$1.40 per \$1000 on declared value of corporation stock. Estimated yield, \$44,000,000.

5. Excess profits tax—6 per cent on profits between 10 and 15 per cent of the declared value of corporation stock; 12 per cent on profits in excess of 15 per cent. Estimated yield, \$10,000,000.

6. Intercompany dividends—10 per cent of such dividends to be taxed at new corporation income tax rates. Estimated yield, \$29,000,000. The Treasury is counting on a reduction of approximately \$15,000,000 in the total yield by the exemption of charitable donations by corporations up to a maximum of 5 per cent of the corporation's taxable income.

When Taxes Are Effective

The new and higher levies on estates became immediately effective when the President signed the measure without ceremony. Gift levies become effective Jan. 1, 1936; rates on individual income, corporation income, intercompany dividends and personal holding companies, the first full taxable year; excess profits, the first full taxable year ending after June 30, 1936; capital stock, the year ending June 30, 1936.

The tax-the-wealthy measure climaxed a series of revenue measures passed by the last Congress, on recommendation of President Roosevelt. Earlier in the session, approval was given to a resolution continuing the "nuisance" levies and 3-cent postage for two additional years. Together these two measures are expected to yield about \$502,000,000. Processing taxes were continued and pay roll and wage taxes were authorized on a record scale to pay for the new social security and railroad retirement systems.

Labor Day

All editions of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will be omitted on Sept. 2, a legal holiday.

The Monitor Index

Saturday, Aug. 31, 1935

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 12
Boston and New England News—Page 2
Sports—Pages 10 and 11
Features

Weather 2
Events Tonight 2
Radio Timetable 2
Progress in Education 4
Home Furnishings and Decorative Arts 6
News of Art, Music and the Theater 8
The Home Forum 9
Industry [With Swedish Translation] 10
Monitor Movie Guide 13
Daily Features 14
Editorial 15

New Public Utilities Act Called Blow to Cheaper Power And Curb on Increased Output

Hartford Light Company Head Declares Legislation Futile Effort to Support Tottering Roosevelt Administration and Forecasts Swift Fall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 31.—Charging that public utilities legislation recently passed by Congress is a futile Democratic effort to support a tottering Roosevelt administration, Samuel Ferguson, president of the Hartford Electric Light Company, today forecast a swift fall for it before an "imminent test of constitutionality."

The statement made by Mr. Ferguson, who is vacationing in New York, followed immediately in the wake of his order, directing that all of the company's transmission lines into Massachusetts be cut at once. The new legislation, effective Jan. 1, 1938, would place all power plants doing an interstate business under federal control.

Knowingly or unknowingly, Mr. Ferguson declared, Congress is striking at power plants like his own that are financially sound and able to work economies in operation that can be passed along to the consumer in low rates. But to accomplishments of this sort, Mr. Ferguson has directed national attention to his busy plant. Founded on public service, the Hartford plant has pioneered in the federally-sponsored policy under Roosevelt of reducing rates to increase consumption with resulting increases in plant revenues.

Now comes the great paradox, Mr. Ferguson declared, alluding to the blow struck by the Federal Government against his efforts to effect economies for the continuance of low rates. Since the company's out-of-state dealings constituted an in-

terchange of surplus power between the Hartford company and Massachusetts companies, the economies effected by such relations will be lost, at least temporarily, to the consumers of Connecticut. Mr. Ferguson estimated that he saved \$400,000 a year through interstate dealings.

"I certainly do not intend," said Mr. Ferguson, "to transfer the regulation of my company from intelligent state control to broad federal supervision which would treat a power plant in Connecticut just the same as a plant in California regardless of the natural differences in operating conditions. My experiences in the past with federal control arouse unhappy memories."

Mr. Ferguson's statements and his action in cutting himself loose from interstate business, preferring loss of revenues and economies to federal control, promise national repercussions. Mr. Ferguson believed that even the Congressmen would be dumfounded at the far-reaching effects of their own legislation in cutting into the business of sound power plants heretofore guileless of any reprehensible practices.

Gone Blindfolded
"Congress has gone blindfolded," said Mr. Ferguson, "into a field it little understands. It has overstepped itself in its zeal to bolster a tottering Roosevelt regime."

Mr. Ferguson was one of the few utility executives in the United States to keep his feet firmly on the ground of local control of his own business when the holding com-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

Emperor Leases Half Empire

Addis Ababa: General outlines of the dramatic agreement are given in a copyrighted Associated Press dispatch. Francis M. Rickett, a British promoter, first disclosed the signing, made just before midnight Thursday while jacks and hyenas broke the silence of the African night. An area of some 150,000 square miles is leased to American firms vaguely described as the Standard Oil Company, and to British industrialists. This area lies to the east, bordering on Italian colonies of Eritrea and Somaliland. Prospecting for oil and mineral wealth is to begin in a few weeks, Mr. Rickett declared.

Negotiations for the agreement have been under way some time. The Emperor's motive in pushing it through at this time is ascribed to a desire to checkmate I. Duce by placing interests of American and British citizens across his path of conquest.

Wealth Taxes—President Signs Modified Bill

WASHINGTON—Modified "soak-the-rich" taxes became law yesterday with a stroke of President Roosevelt's hard-working pen. Will the \$250,000,000 increase in national revenue retard recovery more than it helps steady a tipsy disparity between Treasury income and outgo? Large corporations, estates and incomes bear the burden. These interests must pay their share of the new taxes, but the burden of the federal furnace. But small income earners breathe easier as the threatened inroad on their pay check subsidies—for a time at least.

Russia—Protest Reply Ready

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The State Department had prepared today, and was ready to issue during the week end, a statement summarizing the attitude of the United States to the Soviet's inclusion of responsibility for the revolutionary activities of the Communist Third International. President Roosevelt's final approval was given prior to his departure for Hyde Park.

Behind the State Department's new statement is believed to be an unwillingness to sever diplomatic relationships, but the belief that if Moscow continues to flout its agreement a breach will be inevitable. The document to be issued by the State Department will not be in the nature of a new note, but an official exposition designed to make the attitude of the United States clear.

Labor Day—Diverse Trends in Strike Tide

Labor Day finds a few strikes settled or averted, and others registering only a lull in the United States.
St. Louis (P)—A threatened strike of 4500 workers of the Washburn Railroad and its subsidiary, the Ann Arbor Railroad, was averted last night through efforts of the National Mediation Board. A 13-day strike of streetcar and bus workers at South Bend, Ind., was also reported ended. Conferences were being held at the same place in an effort to avert a threatened strike of milk drivers.

New York (P)—Expected settlement of a strike of 15,000 shipping clerks in the garment city dissolved last night under voiding of approximately 400 employer contracts and renewed violence among striking disputants. The strike activities were marked, likewise, by feminine human barricades before trucks loaded with merchandise. A group of 15 women ranged the garment district on the West Side, concentrating before trucks when they thought the vehicles were about to move, and thereby tying up traffic.

Manchoukuo—Rail Tracks Widened

HINKING, Manchoukuo (P)—Japanese engineering skill today transformed the Hinking-Harbin Railway from a 5-foot gauge track to the standard gauge of 4 feet 8½ inches in less than three hours. By this feat the 149-mile railway on which Gen. Jiro Tanaka and the Japanese Army advanced to capture Harbin in February, 1932, became an integral part of the Japanese-controlled Manchoukuo system.

Little Entente—Pledges League Support

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
BLED, Yugo.—As was to be expected, the Little Entente emerged from its two-day huddle with a mild and carefully worded communiqué. In three related fields, it did just what it could be counted on to do. First: As a combination of small powers, it upheld the League as "the only instrument of future peace." This action parallels yesterday's pledge by the Scandinavian states and Finland. But the Little Entente can't keep a free hand to support sanctions against Italy if proposed at the League Council—on—to sit on the fence. Second: Unalterable opposition to a return of the Hapsburgs, either

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Reporters Out As Radio Shuns Curley Affront

Two Men Discharged by Yankee Network Following Baker Incident

Boston Today—also

sees—Utility firm file \$10,000 lobby report—Curley ask for giant Massachusetts army air base—General MacArthur approve Bourne army camp with expenditure of \$1,700,000—Shuberts in legal tangle over copyright rights to "Sari."

Reporters—New Service

Men Feel Baker Sidewash

Reporters usually simply tell the news, but today in Boston they were themselves in the news. Francis W. Tully, who wrote the newscast in which it was hinted Wednesday night that Counselor Joshua Arthur Baker, Republican, of Pittsfield, would vote to complete Governor Curley's coup d'état in exchange for a judgeship, was today discharged by the Yankee Network News Service. Insubordination was given as the reason for his discharge. But observers were quick to note that the broadcast, with its imputation of vote selling, so aroused Counselor Baker's ire that he obtained a delay in considering approval of the appointment of Philip J. Russell, a Democrat, to serve on the executive council. If Mr. Russell had been approved, the Governor would now enjoy a Democratic majority on this important body which must approve removals, appointments and certain expenditures. While the postponement may only be temporary, already Republicans have set up counter fires which may ultimately block the coup.

The Governor's office today emphatically disclaimed any consideration of the network's facilities in making his talks to people of the State.

In view of this, it was supposed today that anything which served to strain relations would be altered without a specific request from the Governor.

Before the Council, Mr. Tully said that his information was based on rumor. While this is considered poor newspaper practice, the Boston Transcript, an aptly named outlet, said, "The radio announcer may have given the rumor a wider circulation, but certainly he gave it no novelty."

Lobbying—Light

Group Paid Out 10,000

Largest single item for lobbying yet reported to the Secretary of State popped up at the State House today when the Massachusetts Electric and Gas Association admitted expenditures of \$10,000 during the recently prorogued legislative session. The sum, it was stated, was paid to the law firm of Burdett, Wardwell and Ranney.

Another large expenditure was reported by the Massachusetts Fish and Game Association. They acknowledged spending \$3000. It was paid, they asserted, to David Aylward for legislative services.

The American Woolen Company

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Tinkham Clashes

With New Deal And

Wins His Hotel Suite

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (P)—Hotels and congressmen come and go, but Representative George Holden Tinkham, Boston's veteran Republican, follows his long-established routine with only new-deal happenings to disrupt his serenity. Mr. Tinkham is an Anti-New Dealer from his diminutive feet to his bristling beard. And great was his consternation when the rural resettlement administration—one of the newest new-deal agencies leased the hotel in which he has spent his days in Washington for the past 19 years.

The city of Boston Republican gleed at his notice, sent to the 35 permanent residents of the hotel, instructing him to vacate. He dug out his lease—for a 99 year term—and went forth to battle. The result—he'll continue to occupy his apartment on the street floor while the resettlement workers take over the rest of the building—with one exception.

One other tenant will remain with Mr. Tinkham—a night club occupying the roof which holds a lease good until October. The reason Tinkham wished to remain in his present quarters is due to his unique collection of big game trophies and far-eastern art.

Attendant on Better Times

Numerically, labor crises reported to the department had increased from 265 to 317 during the year. There were only 15 more strikes in progress in June than in April before the Supreme Court had handed down its decision.

Labor authorities, including Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, explain the increasing volume of labor disputes of the last two years by saying that the return of better times has nearly always brought a wave of strikes.

Although its machinery for settling strikes was weakened by the long delay in getting the Wagner labor disputes bill passed and into operation, the Administration has made notable progress in averting long spread-out tie-ups by bringing employers and employees to a common meeting ground.

The Shipyard Strike

Just last week, 4500 workers in the Camden, N. J., yards of the New York Shipbuilding Company went

Ethiopia Concedes Half Its Area To Standard Oil to Block I Duce; U. S. Scans Effect on Neutrality

Investment of \$60,000,000 Reported Involved in Mammoth Deal

Emperor's Action Held Bar to Italy

Haile Selassie Sets Signature to Surprise Document

World Copyright 1935 by the Associated Press

ADDIS ABABA, Aug. 31.—Emperor Haile Selassie, seeking to block Italian penetration into Ethiopia, has arranged concessions covering more than half his empire to the Standard Oil Company and British interests for exploitation and general development, says Francis M. Rickett, a British promoter. In addition, the promoter said, the Emperor has entered negotiations to grant a corporation known as the Lake Tana Conservancy Syndicate the right in perpetuity to construct a dam and pumping stations at the famous Lake Tana.

Mr. Rickett said an initial investment of \$60,000,000 would be made in the oil and mineral exploitation enterprise, to be controlled by an African exploration and development company owned by the Standard Oil Company.

American Supervision

The affairs of the corporation, the promoter said, would be directed by an American board under an American president.

The Lake Tana project involved an investment of \$50,000,000. Mr. Rickett said it would be controlled by interests representing Ethiopia, the Sudan and Egypt, with capital apportioned among them which would be forthcoming from London and Cairo.

Capital of \$500,000,000 was estimated by the promoter to be behind both enterprises.

A 75-year charter, authorizing its holders to exploit the oil and mineral resources and develop an area of 150,000 square miles, was signed just before midnight Thursday, Mr. Rickett said.

King's Signature

This correspondent saw the charter, bearing the Emperor's official title, "Anointed King of Kings." There were two versions, one in English and the other in Amharic. They bore the Great Imperial Seal.

Mr. Rickett, known as the "Lawrence of Finance of the Near East," and known for having acquired great Mesopotamian oil fields, said work would begin in a few weeks.

He said the Emperor would receive a substantial share of the profits which would be devoted to road-building, education, hygiene and general improvement of the Empire.

The concession area embraces the entire eastern half of the Empire, running from Lake Rudolf in a northeasterly direction toward Eritrea and including the oil fields of Aussa and Jijiga.

Would Respect Rights

Ethiopians assumed that even if Italy occupied Ethiopia, it would not attempt to challenge American and British rights in a concession area.

The proposals made to the Emperor regarding Lake Tana involve

(Continued on Page 5, Column 3)

Wave of Predicted Strikes Fails to Follow NRA Wreck

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Labor Day, 1935, finds the American workman singularly free from the wave of strikes which labor leaders predicted would embroil the country as an aftermath of the Supreme Court's overthrow of the NRA.

Although strikers have increased in numbers in recent months and spectacular walkouts have occurred in various sections of the country, Labor Department figures, if up-to-date, probably would show no substantial increase in the number of hours lost by labor as the result of strikes.

In June, the month following the end of the NRA with its collective bargaining guarantees, the number of man hours of labor lost in strikes was 1,575,000, compared with 1,676,265 lost in June a year ago.

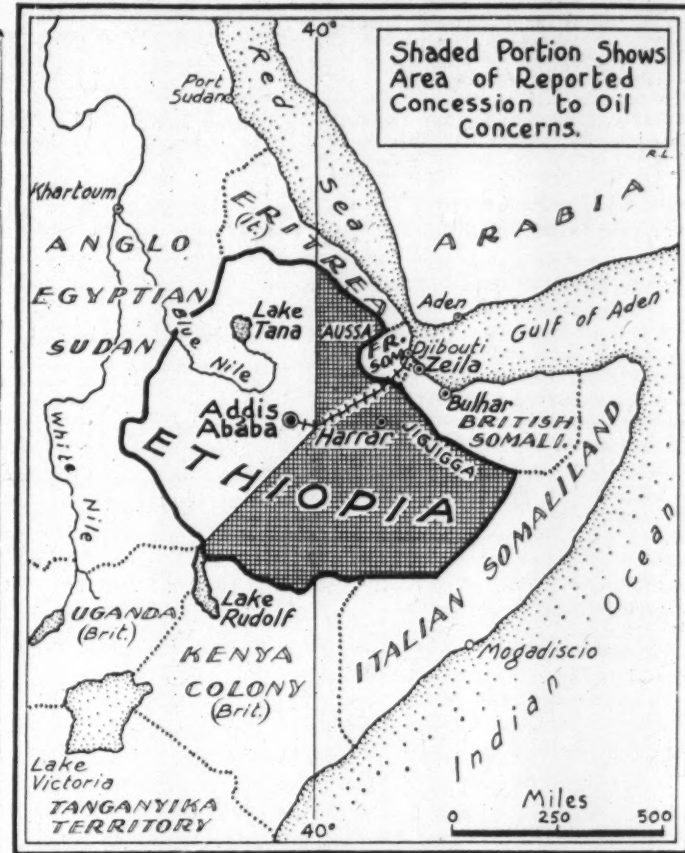
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Vast Oil Concession of Ethiopia The Shaded Portion of the Map Shows Area Included in Grant Reported Between Haile Selassie and Anglo-American Syndicate

Abyssinia Calm As Dry Season Brings Crisis

Emperor Directs Preparations for Threatened Attack

By Maj. E. W. Polson Newman

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADDIS ABABA, Aug. 31.—Although the shadow of war is drawing closer with the approaching end of seasonal rains, one of the most striking contrasts of the Ethiopian capital today is that the greatest calm prevails and people are seen going about daily tasks quite unconcerned.

Practically every Ethiopian has a smile for foreigners as he goes to market to buy and sell the ordinary necessities of life which are extraordinarily cheap. Although lately prices have shown a tendency to rise, recently a good pony cost about \$20; sheep less than \$1; chickens, 75 cents, and 100 eggs about 25 cents.

Like Middle Ages

The atmosphere is one of the Middle Ages or before and the population is quite oblivious to any real danger from the Italians. They have firm belief in the topographical strength of the country and in their own fighting capacity.

Although the Emperor is more alive to the dangers of the situation,

(Continued on Page 5, Column 4)

To Back Britain, France Asks Aid Against Germany

Laval Ready to Support Sanctions Against Italy in Return for Guarantee

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Aug. 31.—In exchange for supporting sanctions against Italy, France is seeking formal assurances from Great Britain that it will as zealously back League action against any eventual violation of the Covenant in Europe by Germany.

Both in Paris talks last Monday between Premier Laval and Mr. Anthony Eden, and in corridor conversations at Geneva this development will have an important place, it is learned authoritatively.

Although still anxious to avoid an open Italo-Ethiopian conflict and a consequent League crisis, the French Government has now decided that if its attempts at Geneva to compromise and temporize prove vain it will direct its diplomatic efforts towards constituting a watertight precedent for future use in event of trouble on the continent.

Press Changes Tone

Significantly changing its tone, the French press is beginning to admit that failure to stand firmly for application of the League Covenant would be fatal for France. Some papers still proclaim that "France must support the Covenant while averting its application," but in responsible circles it is now recognized that in the end the French Government must back Great Britain if the latter insists on sanctions.

The appointment of Herriot and Paul-Boncour as French delegates, with Premier Laval, to the League Assembly is interpreted as evidence of this altered attitude. Both are outstanding supporters of the Geneva institution.

Nevertheless hopes have not yet entirely disappeared from French Government circles that the British may be persuaded to content themselves with dilatory and halfway measures.

Cites Manchurian Precedent
Premier Laval is reliably reported to have emphasized yesterday that under Article 15 if Italy would undertake to refrain from operations for three months while the League went through the formalities of an investigating commission, as in Manchuria, then Italy would be free to go ahead. His persistence in this clinging to Italy's good graces has raised the persistent query in sev-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 7)

Peace Against Chaos

Can the League of Nations avert war in East Africa? If not, where and why does the most comprehensive peace effort in history fall short? How can it be strengthened and defended against those who cynically would cast peace efforts aside?

These and other momentous questions have impelled The Christian Science Monitor to seek answers from authorities on the League and world affairs. A series of six articles will run on alternate days, starting Tuesday, Sept. 3.

The writers of the articles are: Sir Norman Angell, Nobel Peace Prize winner, 1933; Dr. Gaetano Salvemini, professor of Modern Italian History, Harvard University; Wickham Steed, former editor, London Times; Prof. James T. Shotwell, director, Division of Economics and History, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace; Henry J. Sowerby, foreign editor of The Christian Science Monitor; and Roland Hall Sharp, Monitor staff writer and Doctor of Political Science, Geneva Graduate Institute of International Studies.

(Continued on Page 5, Column 4)

United States Determined Not to Be Bound by Trade Ties

State Department Maintains Silence

Recent Neutrality Steps Hailed as Safeguard to America

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Official announcement was received today by the State Department that the Ethiopian Government had made a large concession to a foreign group for oil and other development purposes.

The word came to the State Department from Cornelius Van H. Engert, American Charge d'Affaires at Addis Ababa.

The announcement was taken to confirm earlier press dispatches that an oil concession of vast extent had been made by the Emperor Haile Selassie in behalf of an Anglo-American concern, through Francis M. Rickett, a British promoter.

Mr. Engert reported the concession was signed yesterday morning by the Ethiopian Government and the African Exploration and Development Corp. This corporation was understood to be a subsidiary of the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey. Mr. Engert gave no other details of the concession.

Information from Delaware showed that the African Exploration and Development Corp. was incorporated in Dover July 11, 1935, by the U. S. Corporation and Trust Co. of New York, and Dover.

At a press conference, Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, stated that the American Government had known nothing in advance of the negotiations for the oil concession.

Asked if the State Department was not generally consulted before the consummation of a concession of this size, Mr. Hull said the American interests were under no obligation to do so, as this was a private enterprise and not any business of the Government. He added that the State Department was not in possession of sufficient information to discuss the situation with intelligence, and declined all comment on the hypothetical situation which might result from American interests obtaining a valuable concession in a country standing on the brink of war.

Washington was taken off its feet by the sudden news of Abyssinia apparently including such vast American interests in the prospective pathway of the advancing Italian armies.

U. S. Staying Out
One cardinal fact however stood out; surrounding and dominating every discussion of the matter, here—that under no circumstances is the United States going to be drawn into a European dispute of this character in order to preserve the rights of concessionaires.

This fact is absolutely irrefutable. The new neutrality resolution has not yet been signed, and in any case does not cover any such unusual concession as that reported from Addis Ababa. But neutrality treaty or no neutrality treaty, the official position of the United States is clear, and known to the interested parties in the menacing Abyssinian struggle, it is a clear-cut hands-off policy, with reservations of so small an order that they hardly count in the final balance.

The State Department declined to comment this morning on the report from Addis Ababa that Francis M. Rickett, a British promoter, had gained a concession for mineral exploitation and development of more than half the Ethiopian territory, in behalf of the African Exploration and Development Company, said to be incorporated in Delaware.

British industrial interests with one of the Standard Oil Companies, The State Department has received no official word of the transaction, and followed an attitude of tight-lipped silence, with which some observers thought they detected a trace of incredulity.

Beware of Economic Bait
But the news from Addis Ababa has had a profound immediate effect on this capital in any event, whether it ultimately proves true or false; it has strengthened the determination already expressed in the neutrality resolution, passed overwhelmingly by the Senate in the closing days of Congress, that no possible economic bait shall lure the United States into foreign entanglements, unless the country first sees clearly where it is going.

Indeed, if the Abyssinian Emperor believed he was bringing the United States to his support by the reported maneuver the prospect is—judging by first response from senators and representatives remaining in the Capital—that just the reverse has been accomplished. The State Department is apt to lean backward as a result of the maneuver, rather than to go forward into what it regards as a purely European controversy.

"The fact that American citizens have purchased an interest in war," said Senator William E. Borah, "will not change, I believe, this country's neutrality policy."

"The people of this country are determined to stay out of European

(Continued on Page 5, Column 4)

Boston Day... Reporters, Air Bases, Lobby, Army...

(Continued from Page 1)

said they paid the law firm of Powers & Hall \$375 for similar services.

Air Bases—Curley Urges One for Massachusetts

Before Congress adjourned last week, members read the war news and decided they had better do something toward protecting home shores. With so much talk of raids from the air these days, nothing was more natural than that they should vote to build some giant air bases. Under terms of the Wilcox Act, they will build six.

Today Boston learned that Governor Curley has asked the PWA to build one of the super airbases here in Massachusetts.

The air base, the Governor estimates, will cost about \$7,000,000 without including the purchase price of the land. At this time he merely asked the PWA to reserve 45 per cent of the funds needed, pending decision on a location.

He advised Col. Theodore B. Parker, PWA chief here, that he will ask the Legislature for affirmative action in appropriating the State's 55 per cent of the cost and in buying the necessary ground.

The Governor had previously

urged Washington officials to give this section more battle ship construction projects.

Army Camp—Cape Plan Favored by MacArthur

More news of New England preparedness came to Boston today. State House circles learned today that Gen. Douglas MacArthur, army chief of staff, has given his approval to the Bourne Army Camp. This project, a pet of Governor Curley's, will cost approximately \$1,700,000.

The state Legislature voted \$100,000 last spring for purchase of land needed for the camp. The project was also approved by residents of Bourne, who voted for its establishment in the face of protests that an army camp would injure Cape Cod property values and detract from the section as a tourist resort.

Shuberts—New Show Gets Into Legal Tangle

It looks as though Lee and J. J. Shubert, famous theatrical impresarios, might have to take through a bog of assignment writs, if they are hoping to attend the Shuberts' next Monday for the opening of their new show, "Home Aboard," starring Marshall Charles A. Keane. Deputy Marshal Charles A. Keane is looking for the two Shubert brothers, not like Diogenes, with a lantern, but with a 20-day writ.

The legal tangle, which has nothing to do with the new show, goes back to the early 1900's when a German named Emeric Kalman wrote a charmingly romantic opera called "Der Zigeunerprimas," simplified into the two-act "Sari" for American pronunciation. Libretto for the opera was the joint work of Juliet Wilhelm and Fritz Gruenbaum.

And then began a series of assignments of rights which finally ended up this morning in the Federal District Court. Kalman allegedly assigned his rights to Josef Weinberger, who assigned them to Henry W. Savage, Inc. of New York, who assigned them to Daniel L. Brown of Boston and Marshfield.

Now, Mr. Brown, who is bringing suit for alleged infringement of copyright against the Shubert brothers, claims that on March 3, 1934, J. J. Shubert secured an agreement in writing from Kalman purporting to grant Shubert certain rights to perform or produce "Sari" for five years.

Mr. Brown asks for a restraining order and for a decree of the court giving him the exclusive copyright to this production.

But today, city participants were nowhere to be found. Shubert was scheduled to attend a dress rehearsal "somewhere in Massachusetts" and possibly West Deerfield or North Adams. And Brown (a member of the law firm of Hale and Dorr) and John N. Welch, also of the firm and who is handling the case, were "away for the week end."

This was the charming Viennese opera wind up this morning in the cold clutches of the law.

Week End—Fair Weather Promised Over Holiday

Those faithful "watchers of the skies," the Labor Day weekenders, were rewarded for their long vigil by only partly reassuring news from the weather bureau today.

To the north, the skies still held shower-reddening clouds. But to the south, it was said to be fair. For a full report of what is probably the most important news of the day, see the weather report on this page.

Rendering—Spectacle Island Plan Opposed

Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield today flatly denied that a permit had been given to any firm to set up a new plant for rendering bones, fish waste, tallow and meat scraps on Spectacle Island.

From this statement it was surmised that the Mayor will not look with favor upon the application made to the Board of Health this week by a private firm. The Board of Health decided that Spectacle Island was the proper place to build such a plant, but before actual permission for its construction is given it must win approval of the City Council, the Building Commissioner and the Mayor.

Formal application must be filed with the City Council, and it was learned today that this step has not been taken by those interested in erecting the plant.

Via Nova—New Institute Students' Guide to Career

A startling thought for the American of today would be that perhaps a college education is not always necessary or even desirable. Yet this is the very thought behind the Via Nova Educational Institute, with its object of guiding young men and women in the selection of a career. The gist of its argument is, "Don't go to college unless you are adapted for it." Choose instead a vocation for which you are fitted.

The institute is holding its first Career Counseling Conference at Boston University from Sept. 3 to 9. Fifty leaders in industrial, commercial and professional vocations will advise young people in their choice of a life work and the right way to start it.

They will be advised on such questions as: (a) are they best adapted to go to college, and if so, to what type of college; (b) should they go to college immediately upon graduation from a secondary school or should they work awhile before; (c) how to get the right start in the work for which they are best fitted. Mr. P. A. O'Connell, president of Slattery's is president of the trustees of Via Nova Institute, which includes noted educators of New England.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

What's on the Air Tonight?

590kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00 Monitor News Service. Blue Room Echoes. Baseball game. Sports. 5:15 Children's Corner. 5:30 Temple of Song. 5:45 Cappelletti. 6:00 "Super Show." 6:15 Bazaar. 6:30 News. 6:45 Eddie South and his orchestra. 7:00 "The Hit Parade." 7:15 Irish Minstrel. 7:30 "Dance Hour." 7:45 McGee Family. 8:00 Joe Rines and his orchestra. 8:15 dance orchestra. 8:30 Joe Rines and his orchestra. 8:45 his orchestra. 9:00 Armin Hand's Band. 9:15 from Chicago. 9:30 National Dance. 9:45 program from Chicago. 10:00 cabaret. 10:15 cabaret. 10:30 cabaret. 10:45 popular variety. 11:00 Reports. 11:15 Spanish revue. 11:30 Ray Noble and his orchestra. 11:45 dance orchestra.	5:00 Monitor News Service. Blue Room Echoes. Baseball game. Sports. 5:15 Children's Corner. 5:30 Temple of Song. 5:45 Cappelletti. 6:00 "Super Show." 6:15 Bazaar. 6:30 News. 6:45 Eddie South and his orchestra. 7:00 "The Hit Parade." 7:15 Irish Minstrel. 7:30 "Dance Hour." 7:45 McGee Family. 8:00 Joe Rines and his orchestra. 8:15 dance orchestra. 8:30 Joe Rines and his orchestra. 8:45 his orchestra. 9:00 Armin Hand's Band. 9:15 from Chicago. 9:30 National Dance. 9:45 program from Chicago. 10:00 cabaret. 10:15 cabaret. 10:30 cabaret. 10:45 popular variety. 11:00 Reports. 11:15 Spanish revue. 11:30 Ray Noble and his orchestra. 11:45 dance orchestra.	5:00 Monitor News Service. Blue Room Echoes. Baseball game. Sports. 5:15 Children's Corner. 5:30 Temple of Song. 5:45 Cappelletti. 6:00 "Super Show." 6:15 Bazaar. 6:30 News. 6:45 Eddie South and his orchestra. 7:00 "The Hit Parade." 7:15 Irish Minstrel. 7:30 "Dance Hour." 7:45 McGee Family. 8:00 Joe Rines and his orchestra. 8:15 dance orchestra. 8:30 Joe Rines and his orchestra. 8:45 his orchestra. 9:00 Armin Hand's Band. 9:15 from Chicago. 9:30 National Dance. 9:45 program from Chicago. 10:00 cabaret. 10:15 cabaret. 10:30 cabaret. 10:45 popular variety. 11:00 Reports. 11:15 Spanish revue. 11:30 Ray Noble and his orchestra. 11:45 dance orchestra.	5:00 Monitor News Service. Blue Room Echoes. Baseball game. Sports. 5:15 Children's Corner. 5:30 Temple of Song. 5:45 Cappelletti. 6:00 "Super Show." 6:15 Bazaar. 6:30 News. 6:45 Eddie South and his orchestra. 7:00 "The Hit Parade." 7:15 Irish Minstrel. 7:30 "Dance Hour." 7:45 McGee Family. 8:00 Joe Rines and his orchestra. 8:15 dance orchestra. 8:30 Joe Rines and his orchestra. 8:45 his orchestra. 9:00 Armin Hand's Band. 9:15 from Chicago. 9:30 National Dance. 9:45 program from Chicago. 10:00 cabaret. 10:15 cabaret. 10:30 cabaret. 10:45 popular variety. 11:00 Reports. 11:15 Spanish revue. 11:30 Ray Noble and his orchestra. 11:45 dance orchestra.

Sunday's Programs

590kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
10:45 String quartet. 11:00 News. 11:15 Paul Belmont Derby. 11:30 Weather. 11:45 Noon News. 12:00 Opportunity Music. 12:15 Johnson. 12:30 Radio City Music. 12:45 Symphony Orchestra. 1:00 vocal soloists. 1:15 mixed chorus. 1:30 "Highlights of the Words & Music." 1:45 concert. 2:00 Concert pianist. 2:15 Talk. 2:30 NBC Light Opera. 2:45 Gilbert Sullivan. 3:00 "H. M. S. Pinafore." 3:15 concert. 3:30 Sunday. 3:45 concert. 4:00 Shortwave relay. 4:15 Ireland. 4:30 Choir. 4:45 concert. 5:00 "Roses and Drums." 5:15 concert. 5:30 Becker dog talk. 5:45 Cello recital. 6:00 Evening Journal. 6:15 Spiritual Singers. 6:30 "Grand Hotel." 6:45 Lanny Ross's State. 7:15 Fair. 7:30 Voice of the People. 7:45 interview. 8:00 Maj. Edward Bowser. 8:15 Amateur. 8:30 vocalists. 8:45 vocal groups. 8:55 Charles Previn. 9:05 orchestra. 9:15 Walter Winchell. 9:30 Kurt Brownell. 9:45 "Sunday Evening at the Hyde Park." 10:00 Alex. Haas. 10:15 Gypsy Orchestra.	10:45 String quartet. 11:00 News. 11:15 Paul Belmont Derby. 11:30 Weather. 11:45 Noon News. 12:00 Opportunity Music. 12:15 Johnson. 12:30 Radio City Music. 12:45 Symphony Orchestra. 1:00 vocal soloists. 1:15 mixed chorus. 1:30 "Highlights of the Words & Music." 1:45 concert. 2:00 Concert pianist. 2:15 Talk. 2:30 NBC Light Opera. 2:45 Gilbert Sullivan. 3:00 "H. M. S. Pinafore." 3:15 concert. 3:30 Sunday. 3:45 concert. 4:00 Shortwave relay. 4:15 Ireland. 4:30 Choir. 4:45 concert. 5:00 "Roses and Drums." 5:15 concert. 5:30 Becker dog talk. 5:45 Cello recital. 6:00 Evening Journal. 6:15 Spiritual Singers. 6:30 "Grand Hotel." 6:45 Lanny Ross's State. 7:15 Fair. 7:30 Voice of the People. 7:45 interview. 8:00 Maj. Edward Bowser. 8:15 Amateur. 8:30 vocalists. 8:45 vocal groups. 8:55 Charles Previn. 9:05 orchestra. 9:15 Walter Winchell. 9:30 Kurt Brownell. 9:45 "Sunday Evening at the Hyde Park." 10:00 Alex. Haas. 10:15 Gypsy Orchestra.	10:45 String quartet. 11:00 News. 11:15 Paul Belmont Derby. 11:30 Weather. 11:45 Noon News. 12:00 Opportunity Music. 12:15 Johnson. 12:30 Radio City Music. 12:45 Symphony Orchestra. 1:00 vocal soloists. 1:15 mixed chorus. 1:30 "Highlights of the Words & Music." 1:45 concert. 2:00 Concert pianist. 2:15 Talk. 2:30 NBC Light Opera. 2:45 Gilbert Sullivan. 3:00 "H. M. S. Pinafore." 3:15 concert. 3:30 Sunday. 3:45 concert. 4:00 Shortwave relay. 4:15 Ireland. 4:30 Choir. 4:45 concert. 5:00 "Roses and Drums." 5:15 concert. 5:30 Becker dog talk. 5:45 Cello recital. 6:00 Evening Journal. 6:15 Spiritual Singers. 6:30 "Grand Hotel." 6:45 Lanny Ross's State. 7:15 Fair. 7:30 Voice of the People. 7:45 interview. 8:00 Maj. Edward Bowser. 8:15 Amateur. 8:30 vocalists. 8:45 vocal groups. 8:55 Charles Previn. 9:05 orchestra. 9:15 Walter Winchell. 9:30 Kurt Brownell. 9:45 "Sunday Evening at the Hyde Park." 10:00 Alex. Haas. 10:15 Gypsy Orchestra.	10:45 String quartet. 11:00 News. 11:15 Paul Belmont Derby. 11:30 Weather. 11:45 Noon News. 12:00 Opportunity Music. 12:15 Johnson. 12:30 Radio City Music. 12:45 Symphony Orchestra. 1:00 vocal soloists. 1:15 mixed chorus. 1:30 "Highlights of the Words & Music." 1:45 concert. 2:00 Concert pianist. 2:15 Talk. 2:30 NBC Light Opera. 2:45 Gilbert Sullivan. 3:00 "H. M. S. Pinafore." 3:15 concert. 3:30 Sunday. 3:45 concert. 4:00 Shortwave relay. 4:15 Ireland. 4:30 Choir. 4:45 concert. 5:00 "Roses and Drums." 5:15 concert. 5:30 Becker dog talk. 5:45 Cello recital. 6:00 Evening Journal. 6:15 Spiritual Singers. 6:30 "Grand Hotel." 6:45 Lanny Ross's State. 7:15 Fair. 7:30 Voice of the People. 7:45 interview. 8:00 Maj. Edward Bowser. 8:15 Amateur. 8:30 vocalists. 8:45 vocal groups. 8:55 Charles Previn. 9:05 orchestra. 9:15 Walter Winchell. 9:30 Kurt Brownell. 9:45 "Sunday Evening at the Hyde Park." 10:00 Alex. Haas. 10:15 Gypsy Orchestra.

Monday's Programs

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12:00 United States Navy and Jubilee. 12:15 Band concert. 12:30 Noon Journal. 12:45 "Melody Makers." 1:00 "Happy Jack." 1:15 Dance Hour. 1:30 National Farm and Radio. 1:45 Home Hour. 2:00 ers. 2:15 Steady Orchestra. 2:30 NBC Music. 2:45 Musical Art Quartet. 3:00 Campbell's Royalists. 3:15 "The Wise Man." 3:30 Vaughn De Leath. 3:45 Morin Sisters Trio. 4:00 "Betty and Bob." 4:15 Safety Crusaders. 4:30 radio. 4:45 Frank Morrison. 4:55 NBC piano duo. 5:15 "The Scenic Vocal." 5:30 "The Singing Lady." 5:45 Little Orphan Annie. 6:00 "Super Show." 6:15 Healy's Stamp Club. 6:30 News. 6:45 Lowell Thomas. 7:00 Joe Rines's Orchestra. 7:15 "The Hit Parade." 7:30 "Dance Hour." 7:45 McGee Family. 8:00 Joe Rines and his orchestra. 8:15 dance orchestra. 8:30 Joe Rines and his orchestra. 8:45 his orchestra. 9:00 Greater. 9:15 soloists. 9:30 Varsity. 9:45 Knight's. 10:00 Ray Knight's Cuckoo Lullaby. 10:15 Hour. 10:30 vocal trio. 10:45 quartet.	12:00 United States Navy and Jubilee. 12:15 Band concert. 12:30 Noon Journal. 12:45 "Melody Makers." 1:00 "Happy Jack." 1:15 Dance Hour. 1:30 National Farm and Radio. 1:45 Home Hour. 2:00 ers. 2:15 Steady Orchestra. 2:30 NBC Music. 2:45 Musical Art Quartet. 3:00 Campbell's Royalists. 3:15 "The Wise Man." 3:30 Vaughn De Leath. 3:45 Morin Sisters Trio. 4:00 "Betty and Bob." 4:15 Safety Crusaders. 4:30 radio. 4:45 Frank Morrison. 4:55 NBC piano duo. 5:15 "The Scenic Vocal." 5:30 "The Singing Lady." 5:45 Little Orphan Annie. 6:00 "Super Show." 6:15 Healy's Stamp Club. 6:30 News. 6:45 Lowell Thomas. 7:00 Joe Rines's Orchestra. 7:15 "The Hit Parade." 7:30 "Dance Hour." 7:45 McGee Family. 8:00 Joe Rines and his orchestra. 8:15 dance orchestra. 8:30 Joe Rines and his orchestra. 8:45 his orchestra. 9:00 Greater. 9:15 soloists. 9:30 Varsity. 9:45 Knight's. 10:00 Ray Knight's Cuckoo Lullaby. 10:15 Hour. 10:30 vocal trio. 10:45 quartet.	12:00 United States Navy and Jubilee. 12:15 Band concert. 12:30 Noon Journal. 12:45 "Melody Makers." 1:00 "Happy Jack." 1:15 Dance Hour. 1:30 National Farm and Radio. 1:45 Home Hour. 2:00 ers. 2:15 Steady Orchestra. 2:30 NBC Music. 2:45 Musical Art Quartet. 3:00 Campbell's Royalists. 3:15 "The Wise Man." 3:30 Vaughn De Leath. 3:45 Morin Sisters Trio. 4:00 "Betty and Bob." 4:15 Safety Crusaders. 4:30 radio. 4:45 Frank Morrison. 4:55 NBC piano duo. 5:15 "The Scenic Vocal." 5:30 "The Singing Lady." 5:45 Little Orphan Annie. 6:00 "Super Show." 6:15 Healy's Stamp Club. 6:30 News. 6:45 Lowell Thomas. 7:00 Joe Rines's Orchestra. 7:15 "The Hit Parade." 7:30 "Dance Hour." 7:45 McGee Family. 8:00 Joe Rines and his orchestra. 8:15 dance orchestra. 8:30 Joe Rines and his orchestra. 8:45 his orchestra. 9:00 Greater. 9:15 soloists. 9:30 Varsity. 9:45 Knight's. 10:00 Ray Knight's Cuckoo Lullaby. 10:15 Hour. 10:30 vocal trio. 10:45 quartet.	12:00 United States Navy and Jubilee. 12:15 Band concert. 12:30 Noon Journal. 12:45 "Melody Makers." 1:00 "Happy Jack." 1:15 Dance Hour. 1:30 National Farm and Radio. 1:45 Home Hour. 2:00 ers. 2:15 Steady Orchestra. 2:30 NBC Music. 2:45 Musical Art Quartet. 3:00 Campbell's Royalists. 3:15 "The Wise Man." 3:30 Vaughn De Leath. 3:45 Morin Sisters Trio. 4:00 "Betty and Bob." 4:15 Safety Crusaders. 4:30 radio. 4:45 Frank Morrison. 4:55 NBC piano duo. 5:15 "The Scenic Vocal." 5:30 "The Singing Lady." 5:45 Little Orphan Annie. 6:00 "Super Show." 6:15 Healy's Stamp Club. 6:30 News. 6:45 Lowell Thomas. 7:00 Joe Rines's Orchestra. 7:15 "The Hit Parade." 7:30 "Dance Hour." 7:45 McGee Family. 8:00 Joe Rines and his orchestra. 8:15 dance orchestra. 8:30 Joe Rines and his orchestra. 8:45 his orchestra. 9:00 Greater. 9:15 soloists. 9:30 Varsity. 9:45 Knight's. 10:00 Ray Knight's Cuckoo Lullaby. 10:15 Hour. 10:30 vocal trio. 10:45 quartet.

Tuesday's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WNAC. United States Navy Band. Lieut. Charles Butler, conductor.

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ. National Farm and Home Hour. speakers; soloists; orchestra.

1:45 WEEI. Music. Chamber music recital.

2:00 WBZ. The Silver Flute. tales of a wandering minstrel.

2:15 WEEI. Eddy Duchin and his orchestra in talent contest.

2:30 WNAC. Fred Waring's Pennsylvania. soloists, glee club; Colonel Stoopnagle and Budd.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI. Special NBC Guild program. M. H. Aylesworth, talk; Roth Quartet.

10:30 WNAC. Dramatizations of the news.

10:45 WBZ. WBAE plays: drama, "Midsummer Fantasy," from Springfield.

10:50 WAA. "Ici Paris": musical program from Montreal.

Neutrality Bill Viewed as Only Stop-Gap Action

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Mass., Aug. 30.—President Roosevelt's signature of the neutrality bill, rushed through the last days of Congress, cannot keep the United States out of an international tangle by any stretch of the imagination, it was declared here today.

The neutrality bill, according to Prof. Phillips Bradley, neutrality expert author, is "only good as far as it goes," as a stop-gap measure.

"And that," said Professor Bradley, "is not very far."

The Amherst professor of government and international law, however, did not speak disparagingly of the bill. His criticism, he said, came more out of disappointment that Congress had left so important an issue so full of loop-holes in its anxiety to return home.

Two Major Gains

In fulfilling its stop-gap purpose the professor saw two major gains and six major losses. The gains he said, first, the bill's mandatory nature, and second in the fact that Congress had at last taken steps toward a final definition of an aggressor, which implied a decision as to when the time to place embargoes on arms and contraband.

The bill's greatest fault, he insisted, was its failure to take up the question of a ban on loans and credits to warring nations.

"You can keep arms and munitions from conflicting nations by embargoes," he said, "but does that do much good when credits to manufacture the same arms in another country can be quickly arranged for by telephone."

Other loop-holes he pointed to were lack of a definition of "war," and "armed conflict"; no mention of "armed merchant vessels"; no definite decision on just what constituted "contraband"; and the section which leaves the decision as to when a state of war exists up to the President.

Neutrality Problems

In his discussion of what he felt should have been included in the bill Professor Bradley took up two of the most important neutrality problems. First, a mandatory embargo on all belligerents, aimed to stop aggression long enough to prevent further hostilities; and second, the baffling definition of an aggressor.

As regards the mandatory section the bill Professor Bradley feels this is the best part of the present legislation. That the legislation is temporary is equally as good a feature, he said, for following Feb. 29, 1936, when it becomes ineffective, new legislation can be passed.

Professor Bradley vigorously opposed the declarations by Senators Hiram Johnson (R) of California, James H. Lewis (D) of Illinois and others that a mandatory embargo, with or without a time limit, would place the United States in "a straight-jacket."

"The legislation should be mandatory," insisted the professor. "In a critical period of world unrest—such as at present—warring nations should be certain of what steps we will take by having the embargoes on arms and loans already planned for."

Defining an Aggressor

This brought him to the definition of an aggressor and to the time when an embargo should be clamped down rather than leaving the decision up to the President or Congress were based on "past performance which brought no action," he said.

The inability of anyone in the world to define an aggressor, or what sanctions really are, has so complicated the neutrality question that if any results are to be expected, "laws should be made and countries forced to adhere to them," rather than allowing any individual to decide the course, he held.

"Past performance shows that valuable time has been wasted in coming to an agreement over placing embargoes and applying sanctions," said the professor. "Thus to place the responsibility on any one man is to invite delay until the effectiveness of an embargo might be dissipated."

Armed Conflict

The present bill, which the President has indicated he will sign before Sunday, was in Professor Bradley's opinion "only so far as it is useful." He believes it should apply to "armed conflict" as well.

He gave the difference between the two as "war," representing fighting carried on under a declaration of war, and "armed conflict," fighting carried on—as in Manchuria—without declaration of war. He recommended a definition which in his opinion should apply to both in case fighting should occur. "If a nation sends troops outside its own borders and engages in conflict—this act should be understood by all nations to designate war and 'armed conflict,'" he said. This should be included in the embargo legislation, he held.

"There will be no war before February 1936," he said. In declaration of war, he said, "the United States is not bound by the embargo legislation."

Canada's International Known Jewellers

HENRY BURKS & SONS

BIRCHMOUNT LIMITED, TORONTO

HALIFAX SAINT JOHN QUEBEC MONTREAL OTTAWA

HAMILTON VICTORIA CALGARY EDMONTON VANCOUVER

Work Law Expert

Representative Phillips Bradley

Theater

Near-By Summer Theaters

Dinner

Movies

Other Events

Music

Provincetown Boat

Plymouth Boat

All-Day Cruise

Harbor Island Cruise

Monday

Theater

Music

Provincetown Boat

Plymouth Boat

All-Day Cruise

Harbor Island Cruise

Tuesday

Theater

Music

Provincetown Boat

Plymouth Boat

All-Day Cruise

Harbor Island Cruise

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Music

Provincetown Boat

Plymouth Boat

All-Day Cruise

Harbor Island Cruise

Saturday

Theater

Music

Provincetown Boat

Plymouth Boat

All-Day Cruise

Harbor Island Cruise

Sunday

Theater

Music

Provincetown Boat

Plymouth Boat

All-Day Cruise

Harbor Island Cruise

The World's Day

Its News at a Glance

Continued from Page 1

In Austria or Hungary. But the wording is studiously moderate, keyed into an offer of friendly co-operation—

Social Credit—Alberta Gets Its Cabinet

CALGARY, Alta. (P)—Social Credit's eight-man Cabinet—swept into power here on promises of \$25 a month for every bona-fide adult citizen—is announced by William Aberhart. The new administration will be sworn next Tuesday.

Few governmental experiments in a world of bewilderingly fascinating ones offer more to the onlooker. The question is, what will the Calgary high-school teacher's ideas offer to the populace in tangible terms on the firing line of practical administration?

Germany—Religious Conflict Eases

BERLIN—Church and State, under the impetus of National Socialism's campaign against "political Roman Catholicism," appear to be settling into a relation better defining their spheres of authority. Count von Treising-Lichtenberg-Moos yesterday took official oath to the German State on appointment to the Roman Catholic Bishopric of Berlin. Dr. Hans Kerl replied for the State that if the Bishop limited his office to religion, then the State must benefit.

It is the story as old as Europe—civil versus ecclesiastical authority in the political realm. Other recent developments indicate a lessening of bitterness in the Reich's current church conflict.

Jurists—World Meeting Opens in Denmark

COPENHAGEN, Den. (P)—An international conference of jurists, to determine among other things a definition of "political crime," opened here today. The United States is represented among the 113 delegates from 31 countries. League of Nations reporters are attending the conference. It was called by the Danish Government.

LaGuardia—Offers City Employees Housing at Cost

NEW YORK—With the Federal Government committed to \$150,000,000 in building labor bills for slum clearance and low-cost housing in New York City, Mayor LaGuardia today is planning to raise and blaze the trail still further into the field of housing as a public utility. He has sent a questionnaire to 60,000 city employees whose pay is \$3000 or less a year, asking if they would like to live in municipal housing units at cost. How much rent would they pay, he asks, for the kind of house they would like to live in at their present salary?

Outing—Increase Culminates Labor Day

NEW YORK—If this summer's travel boom means full pocketbooks, recovery is well on its way. The greatest Labor Day exodus for years is in progress here, climbing a season from 30 to 50 per cent ahead of last summer for many transportation firms throughout the country. Automobile, rail and air traffic recalls the adventuring of 1929.

Argentina—Plans to Buy War Planes

NEW YORK (P)—The Argentine Government has asked Congress to authorize the expenditure of 22,000,000 pesos (about \$7,250,000) for military airplanes, armaments and equipment. Bombers, pursuit and observation planes were reported by the Argentine information bureau here as included in the program. It was recommended they be purchased abroad.

Robust John Bull Forsaking Renown as Roast Beef Eater

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISTOL, Eng.—The sort of food eaten by English people in these days is not what it used to be. Prof. J. A. Scott Watson told members of a Rural Life Conference, held here recently.

"There has been a change over," he said, "from the consumption of porridge, potatoes, and beef, to eggs, fruit and the finer classes of vegetables; the home-produced quantities in the latter categories are between two and three times greater than they were 25 years ago. This necessarily alters the contemporary outlook on farming from that which prevailed during the last century. In this change over, due to the gen-

eral rise in the standard of living, we must look for opportunities for improved markets in the future."

Mr. Scott Watson, who is Professor of rural economy in the University of Oxford, explained the significance of this change both for agriculture and for the country as a whole. He called attention to the fact that the population of Great Britain will shortly reach its peak and is then expected to start shrinking. This means that fewer people will be employed in agriculture, although this tendency will be to some extent offset by the fact that individual labor is more needed in vegetable growing than in the readily mechanizable types of farming, such as wheat raising.

Another thing which will improve the lot of agriculturists, Professor Watson pointed out, is the increasing tendency to form growers' co-operative marketing associations, which aim at eliminating the often excessive profits now made by middlemen and at bringing producer and consumer closer together, to their mutual advantage. Such a system has been made a condition compulsory upon all the men—unemployed miners from the north—who are being set up on small-holdings, as they are called in England, under the auspices of the Land Settlement Association.

This is a voluntary organization which proposes to help 1000 families now drawing relief to demonstrate that, given a grant of working capital to the extent of about £125 and loan of equal amount, an unemployed miner can establish himself permanently on something more than a subsistence basis. The vegetables, fruit, poultry and pigs which he can raise under the expert guidance which the co-operative system assures him, are calculated to find a ready market in the urban areas near which these settlements are to be placed.

Million-Dollar Gift To Help Toronto Boys

TORONTO—The boys' work activities of the Kiwanis Club will receive great impetus as a result of the \$1,000,000 gift from the late T. P. Loblaw.

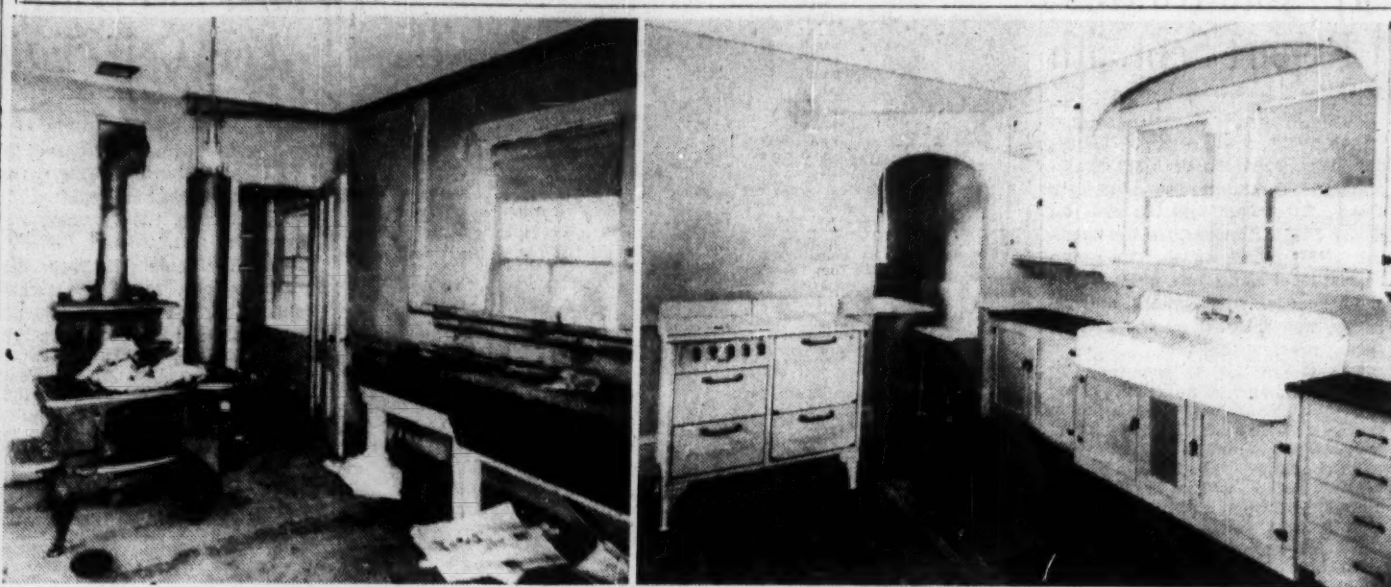
It is understood that a special committee is now conducting a survey to ascertain the best means of using the earnings on the gift for their work among underprivileged boys.

In concluding his talk, Mr. Olzendam summed up his concept of the attitude of the conference toward social security by saying: "We are persuaded that the nation will enjoy a well-grounded, sustained and widely spread prosperity when relationships between employers and employees are firmly rooted in sympathetic realism."

"We are convinced that reliable economic security is the cornerstone on which these relationships can most securely rest, but men and women must be surrounded by more than economic security. This need and this opportunity is well expressed in the words of Calvin Coolidge, 'Man has a spiritual nature. Touch it, and it must respond as the magnet responds to the pole.'"

Preceding Mr. Olzendam, an analysis of present legislative provisions for security was delivered by Howard A. Swartwood of the Endicott-Johnson Company, Endicott, N. Y.

Modernity Waves Its Wand Over Dilapidated Home



Kitchen of West Roxbury House Before and After Remodeling

It's all very well to talk home modernization and improvement, but it is of little use if you don't put it into practice. This was the opinion of the Suffolk Co-operative Bank officials as they noted that while newspapers, magazines, pamphlets, books and air waves abounded with home improvement and rebuilding theories, relatively little was being done about it.

So they took a rather dilapidated old Boston home at 160 Baker Street, West Roxbury, and proceeded to transform it. A few slight changes altered

the architecture of the house. The entire outside was reshingled, the roof was reroofed, a new front porch and entrance were built and windows were changed.

The above picture, showing the "before" and "after" status of the kitchen, is typical of the rest of the house. A new steam-heating plant has been installed, hardwood floors were laid throughout and every room has been redecorated. Renovating and rebuilding cost about \$5000.

Worker Stability Linked to Sound Social Measures

SILVER BAY, N. Y., Aug. 31 (P)—

The eighteenth annual Conference on Industrial Relations was brought to a close here today with assertions by leaders that the key to a "tremendous upturn in business trends over 1934."

The leaders said the upturn was indicated by the more than 300 industrialists attending the conference and by the number of industries in the Middle Atlantic and New England States which sent delegates.

SILVER BAY, Lake, George, N. Y., Aug. 31—Men must work for more than wages; factories must turn out more than merchandise; the dollars and cents of economic security will not suffice, legislation is inadequate alone to bring individual satisfaction and social stability.

Emphasizing his remarks with such statements, Roderic Olzendam, research director of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, New York, last night called on management, represented by the preponderance of attendance at the Silver Bay Conference on Industrial Relations, to provide the further elements needed to establish employee stability.

This he defined as the type of worker who believes in American institutions because he understands them, one endowed with a sense of direction and steadfastness of outlook. Mr. Olzendam declared that economic security was the hub about which this attitude revolves.

Intangible Elements The extent to which recent federal and state legislation provides such economic security, he pointed out, depends upon the individual's standard of living, but, he further declared, employee stability is not achieved with a promise to pay \$15 a week for 17 weeks to a man out of work. It rests with the individual corporation to supply the other and more intangible elements indispensable to making this security a vital and living thing.

Economic security legislation is a foundation, but only when good men plan are soundly devised. Mr. Olzendam insisted, pointing out that states which have already enacted unemployment compensation laws had no reliable statistics of their own on which to base calculations and seem to have passed lightly over memoranda of the acturaries and statisticians.

That Americans believe in economic security is indicated, he said, by the fact that they have provided themselves with 75 per cent of all the life insurance in force in the world, 19,000 employers having collaborated with 1,000,000 employees in purchasing \$10,000,000,000 worth of group insurance.

Full Records Needed If government plans are made on faulty estimates, however, the consequent disappointments may discourage the ambitions for security by developing an attitude of distrust, fear, despair.

Hence, Mr. Olzendam recommended this approach to future unemployment legislation: First, state legislation should specify only the rates of contribution to be charged and the conditions to be fulfilled before benefits can be paid; second, for the initial two years specified by federal law complete records of unemployment, employment, hours and wages be kept to furnish data as a guide to an unemployment advisory commission consisting of a lawyer, an actuary, an employer and an employee who should specify the benefits to be paid with reasonable safety from accumulated funds in the several states.

"Sympathetic Realism" In concluding his talk, Mr. Olzendam summed up his concept of the attitude of the conference toward social security by saying: "We are persuaded that the nation will enjoy a well-grounded, sustained and widely spread prosperity when relationships between employers and employees are firmly rooted in sympathetic realism."

Real Estate Men Oppose LaGuardia Housing Inquiries

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 31—Real estate interests here were vocal today in opposition to disclosures that Mayor LaGuardia was canvassing low-salaried employees on non-profit city-owned housing units for their occupancy. The proposal, it was declared by spokesmen of the Real Estate Board of New York, would draw tenants from tax-paying properties and was entirely outside the intent of either the federal or municipal housing authority laws.

"These laws were passed with the idea of creating modern housing with public funds for the very low-income group living in the so-called slum areas because private capital could not build it to rent at a price they could pay," Jones Wilder Merriam, executive vice-president of the board, said. "City employees are in no such position, and to build housing with public funds to rent them at cost would simply be to create a special favored class."

Similarly the Greater New York Taxpayers' Association, through Isidor Berger, disapproved the move "because of the added burden tax exempt property, such as this would be, always imposes on the private property owner."

The Mayor denied that his project was confined to city employees, saying he had circulated this group simply because the mailing list was available in a known salary category. The projects would be available to anyone in the low salary range, he said.

Wave of Strikes Fails To Follow NRA Wreck

(Continued from Page 1)

expect to reach an agreement speedily and thus end the possibility of a strike.

Terre Haute in Conference Probably the most serious labor disturbance of recent months occurred at Terre Haute, Ind., where workers belonging to 48 out of the 60 labor unions in Vigo County walked out in support of workers of the Columbian Enameling & Stamping Company. National Guard troops were called in to keep order. The strike was short-lived, but a final settlement is still pending.

The Department of Commerce recently issued a report stating that working men and women are receiving a larger share of the national income than they did in 1929. The American Federation of Labor, however, sharply disagrees with this conclusion, pointing out that the Government figures cover all persons who work for a wage or salary including management as well as laborers.

"When figures are shown separately for wage-earners, we realize that they have lost more heavily than any other group," declared William Green, president of the federation.

Green Advocates High Court Curb

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (P)—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, said today the nation must find a way to overrule Supreme Court decisions it doesn't like.

After recalling the court's decision wiping out NRA codes last spring, Green said in a statement to the labor press:

"Once before when the Supreme Court blocked the path of human welfare by the Dred Scott decision, the nation wiped out that decision. It cost human blood and life and for years has blighted the economic progress of our southern states."

"We hope to solve our present constitutional problem by less costly methods. Greater familiarity with labor and industrial problems will teach judges the need for federal action for regulation of industry for social purposes."

The sovereign nation must also establish its method of averting any governmental authority that blocks social progress."

Mary Pickford Joins Lasky HOLLYWOOD, Aug. 31 (P)—Mary Pickford and Jesse Lasky, pioneers of the film industry, announced yesterday they had joined forces in the organization of a motion-picture company which will star Mme. Ernestine Schumann-Heink in its initial presentation. The film will be based on the life story of the famous prima donna. The new organization will be known as the Pickford-Lasky Productions, Inc.

Public Utilities Act Called Blow To Cheaper Power

(Continued from Page 1)

pany rage swept the power industry a few days ago. And more recently, Mr. Ferguson strongly advocated holding company regulation that "regulated holding companies and not small power plants that had built up their business on public service."

The question that Mr. Ferguson raised by cutting his cross-the-state-line business was: "How far does the holding company legislation go to regulate companies having only small interstate business for the purposes of bringing economies to their customers?" This question, he said, has not even been answered by the Congressmen. Test cases will immediately ensue.

Those who left the convention said in a statement that they represented 60 per cent of the membership. They criticized the action of the convention in rebuking Mr. Green.

The delegates who withdrew represented locals from Chicago, New York, Washington (2 locals), St. Paul (2), Memphis, New Bedford, Mass., Chattanooga, Tenn., Portland, Ore., and Pulaski County, Arkansas.

Lindbergh Visits His Old Home Town In Car He Borrowed

LITTLE FALLS, Minn., Aug. 31 (P)—Driving a borrowed car, Col. Charles A. Lindbergh went visiting among boyhood friends yesterday.

"Guess he likes the old home town," said Martin Engstrom, proprietor of the store where Lindbergh used to tinker on motorcycles. The Engstroms only six weeks ago were hosts to Mr. and Mrs. Lindbergh for three days, during which they visited the old Lindbergh homestead, now a park.

It was Mr. Engstrom's cat Colonel Lindbergh borrowed, after flying here from Red Lake Falls, where he left Mrs. Lindbergh at the home of his half-sister, Mrs. George Christie. They had passed the night with the Christies, after flying from Detroit in their red and black monoplane.

"Hey, Mart, can I borrow your car?" the Colonel called to the proprietor. "I've had the night with the Christies, after flying from Detroit in their red and black monoplane."

"Whenever I'm in this territory, I like to come back and visit the old home town."

Last Skyride Tower Is Felled at Chicago

CHICAGO, Aug. 31 (P)—A crowd estimated at 100,000 witnessed the last spectacle of the 1933-34 World Fair today—the crash of "Andy," the last Sky Ride tower.

With scientific precision, the 628-foot steel structure weighing 1500 tons, was felled on the fairgrounds' northernly side without any of the incidental damage which marked the tumbling of its mate "Amos" some months ago.

There was a vivid yellow flare as Rufus C. Dawes, president of the Century of Progress Exposition, threw an electric switch on a platform on the mainland which ignited a chemical compound generating an intense, 5000 degree heat, at the north legs of the monster.

The heat quickly melted its pins to send the tower toppling slowly in a cloud of thick gray smoke.

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Mail Pilot Wins Bendix Air Race By Close Margin

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 31 (P)—Benjamin O. Howard, mail pilot from Chicago, held top honors in the national air races today, but the country's woman pilots planned to pluck some of the silver cups and prize money from the sky before sundown.

Howard brought his cabin plane, "Mister Mulligan," into Cleveland from Los Angeles yesterday in eight hours, 33 minutes and 16.3 seconds, to win the Bendix Trophy Race. It took Col. Roscoe Turner 23.5 seconds longer to make the same trip, the electrical timing devices at the airport showed. The official scorers, confronted by this fractional difference, said the finishing times would be "subject to confirmation after receipt of official reports."

Closer Check on Time The finishing times will be checked more closely against the starting times which did not include fractions of minutes.

Russell Thaw of New York finished third and Roy O. Hunt of Oklahoma City fourth. Amelia Earhart made the flight in 13 hours, 47 minutes, 6.35 seconds to take fifth place. Howard's average speed was 238.704 miles an hour for the 2042-mile journey.

The Bendix racers who finished were saddened here by the word that Cecil A. Allen, California flier, crashed into a potato field shortly after leaving Los Angeles and was killed. Allen had trouble with the plane at the start and officials said he apparently failed to get it under complete control.

Only a small crowd watched the end of the race here as rain halted all other events on yesterday's program.

Eight Women Pilots

Eight women pilots warmed up their planes today for the feature race of what has been designated as "women fliers' day." The Amelia Earhart Trophy race for women is the major event of the program. Entered are Edna Gardner of Washington, Helen MacCloskey of Pittsburgh, Mrs. Genevieve Moore Savage of Washington, Melba Beard of New York, Ruth Barron of Rochester, N. Y.; Annette Gipsen of New York, Jeanette Lempe of Bay City, Mich.; Mrs. Peggy Remy of New York, Two others—Edith J. Bernson of South Lincoln, Mass., and Edith Anne Sheehy of Fontana, Calif.—have been designated as alternates.

Amelia Earhart Fifth Amelia Earhart flew "the old family bus" 2000 miles yesterday for the fun of sticking close to the Bendix race—and won fifth place. "All the activity around Burbank made me feel like an old fire horse, so I decided to come along," she said after finishing the trip.

"The old family bus is not built for racing. Before the take-off I asked some of the pilots not to get too close, because it would make me feel bad to see them go dashing past," she said.

"I came along with the contestants, but didn't figure myself in the race."

The prize for fifth place is \$500. "That will pay for the gasoline and oil and some of the expenses," said the woman flier.

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Vaughan's Climb With Pittsburgh Has Been Rapid

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In the spring of 1931, Art Griggs, manager of the Pittsburgh Pirates, brought him to the Bucc training camp at Paso Robles, Calif., an inexperienced young man just out of high school. The youngsters' name was Floyd Vaughan and he said they called him "Arkie." Griggs had seen Vaughan playing baseball with his school team at Fullerton, Calif., a suburb of Los Angeles, and was impressed enough with the young fellow's ability that he paid his way to the Pirate camp.

Vaughan's retiring nature made him an inconspicuous figure among the Pittsburgh rookies of that year, although he had not been in a uniform long before the veterans were talking about his speed. Although he had much to learn about the game, Floyd looked as if he might make the grade in pro ball, and when the Buccs were weeding out the trainees, Griggs convinced the club that a year or two at Wichita would help the youngster along.

In Minor One Year
One season at Wichita was all that Vaughan needed. Under Griggs he developed rapidly, and not only did he field well enough to play shortstop regularly, but he also hit the ball hard and stole 43 bases. His batting average of .338 in 132 games included 21 home runs. The following year, older, smarter and more experienced Vaughan reported to the Pirates and was ready for big league baseball.

Of course it took the Pirates a while to find that out. Old John "Honus" Wagner, the veteran special tutor. The former great shortstop taught his pupil everything he knows about covering that difficult infield position, and Honus knows all there is to know. He says that Wagner has ironed out many of his rough spots, but Honus, when questioned on the subject, refused to take any credit for the Pirate star's rise in the majors. Wagner said recently:

"Of course, as I teach, I am expected to help a young fellow with the club that I can. If a coach notices a fault in a player, he suggests a change to correct this fault. Sometimes the player accepts coaching, and sometimes he doesn't. Vaughan listens to everything he is told. He is quick to learn and therefore has developed rapidly. When he first came into the Pirate camp he was a natural ball player, but he needed experience in double plays, throwing from all positions and that sort of thing. Arkie has improved every year he has been with the club and is still improving. There seems to be no limit to his improvement. I predict that he will go down in history as one of the National League's greatest players."

His first year with the Pirates, Vaughan appeared in 129 games, batted .318 and stole 10 bases. Remember, it was only his second season in organized baseball! In 1933, Arkie played 152 games at shortstop, and although his fielding was erratic, his batting average of .314 placed him right up among the leaders. Last season found both his batting and fielding improved. From his left-handed stance, deep in the batter's box, Floyd hit .333 and placed fifth among the regulars.

Is Leading League
This season he is running away with the National League batting championship. Although out of the lineup for a while with a mishap, the young Bucc is sporting an unofficial average of .398 at the moment, holding a substantial lead over his nearest rival.

Vaughan's improved fielding, as well as his batting, has been sensational. Although fielding averages are not available at the present time, it is a fact that he is covering more ground at shortstop than he did last season and is more sure of his throws. Wagner's tutoring has made the young man a master in the art of completing double plays, which is a very important part of covering shortstop.

One of Vaughan's chief assets is his speed. There are few men in the majors who can beat him down that first base line. As a matter of fact, most of the early stories were about him stressed his speed on the base paths. Now this talent is pushed into the background by brilliant batting and fielding.

Vaughan established a record yesterday when he hit his nineteenth home run of the season and became the first Pittsburgh player in history to reach that figure. Since the club entered the National League, no Bucc player has hit more than 18 and only Greasy Grimshaw and Glenn Wright touched that mark.

The Pirates won their ninth straight game yesterday, defeating the St. Louis Cardinals, league lead-

Twenty-Five Years Ago on the Diamond

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

BILL DONOVAN of Detroit held the American League leaders, the Philadelphia Athletics, to four hits and defeated them by 4 to 1. Chief Bender started in the box for the Athletics, but his mates put him in trouble several times with three costly errors. Eddie Plank relieved Bender and finished the game.

ers, 9 to 3. The victory put the Buccs within six games of first place, within five contests of second place and within 4½ games of the third-place Chicago Cubs. The defeat cut the Cardinal lead to one game over the Giants. Vaughan, homer and two singles accounted for three runs. Paul Waner hit a pair of timely triples and two singles and batted in four runs.

Forest Hills Busy As Tennis Players Make up Schedule

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—This is field day at Forest Hills. From early morning until the shadows finally fall, the courts of the West Side Tennis Club resound to the umpires and linesmen's calls, as the greatest assemblage of lawn tennis players ever gathered there contend for the three national titles in singles of the United States. One hundred and thirty men and 32 women are in action, coming from side to side of the civilized world for the honors. From the oldest nations of Europe, Great Britain, France and Spain, from Czechoslovakia, inheritor of the ancient world, to the newest of nations, New Zealand, they have come.

First, the veterans of many battles of the previous generations, many of them famous before the inauguration of international tennis, filled the field courts at 11 o'clock. Then early in the afternoon, Richard Norris Williams, 2d, a champion from the days before Forest Hills came into being, confronted the giant from Czechoslovakia, Roderich Menzel, in the first of the stadium matches, while a pair of youthful aspirants from the trimountainous New England, Mrs. Sarah Paley Fabian, and Katherine Winthrop, met on the grandstand court. Later, Frederick J. Perry of England will make his debut in defense of his American title, with the hope of being the first foreigner to obtain permanent possession of the national trophy of the United States, which a victory this year would give him.

This swarm of matches was brought about by the interruption of rain yesterday, which forced over the second round of the men's and women's singles, bringing about a clash with the start of the national veterans' title, with the hope of being held over to get rid of the crowd of matches in the other two events. But the damp courts interfered with the play, giving the courts a slick and softening the turf, dried by the heat.

Pratt Leads Field in All-Bore Competition

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOLON, Ohio, Aug. 31 (P)—A sporting goods employee from Indianapolis, Ind., had the edge today as America's premier skeet shooter started on the last 50-target lap for the all-bore national championship.

L. S. Pratt, who holds practically all the Indiana and Midwest long-run records, built up a two-target edge over the field by breaking 196 of the first 200 targets, Thursday and Friday, and was the favorite as today's final event started. The high gun for the 250 targets takes the title.

Ollie Mitchell of Natick, Mass.; Phil Conway of Green Village, N. J., and W. A. Jackson of Conneaut Lake, Penna., are within striking distance with 194 to 200, just two targets behind, while three others are in the 193 spot. They are Augie Macone of Concord, Mass.; Jack Tway of Atlanta, Ga., and E. L. Marshall of Birmingham, Ala.

Little World Series Of Minors Threatened

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Aug. 31 (P)—Thomas J. Hickey, president of the American Association, said yesterday there would be no "little world series" in the International League unless the International agreed to call its play-off winner the league champion.

"We played their play-off winner the last two seasons and on neither occasion was the runner-up the team which won their pennant," Mr. Hickey said.

"We will not play again unless they agree to designate their play-off winner league champion. A 'little world series' between the American Association champion and their play-off winner under present conditions is just a series of exhibition games which mean nothing." Hickey's statement came in the wake of a Buffalo (N. Y.) report that a "little world series" would be staged if Buffalo or Montreal won the International League title.

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Post. 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France Faces Dilemma Over League Crisis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, Aug. 31.—Seeing its whole security system endangered by the threat of a crisis within the League of Nations, France is diligently seeking a way out between the horns of the Geneva dilemma.

Whether to support the application of sanctions against Italy and thereby risk ruining the Franco-Italian rapprochement and driving Premier Benito Mussolini into the arms of Reichsführer Adolf Hitler; or to oppose recourse to collective action against Italy and thereby risk the complete collapse of the League of Nations, keystone of the French system of security through mutual assistance—these are the two equally unpleasant alternatives which France is likely to find facing it at Geneva.

Naturally, the French Government is dismayed at the delicacy of such a position, and is making every effort to mould events in such a way that Pierre Laval, France's Premier and Foreign Minister, will not be forced to decide between these two dangerous choices. To this end, French diplomacy has been exerting itself both in London and Rome.

It Duce Has Chosen
In the Italian capital, France's diplomatic energies have been directed toward an Italian "offensive" at Geneva, in efforts to get it Duce to accept some compromise short of military conquest of Ethiopia. After the cabinet meeting at Bolzano this week, it was announced that Italy would go before the League Council to present its case against the Ethiopian empire, apparently with the object of outlawing it from the League fold and then exercising a protectorate over the territory, rigorously administered by force, will not be forced to decide between these two dangerous choices. To this end, French diplomacy has been exerting itself both in London and Rome.

By presenting a strong case against Ethiopia and exposing its failure to live up to its obligations as a member of the League—such as the preservation of order and the abolition of slavery—Italy, it is hoped here, may be able to turn the

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Watch Out for Static
PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 31 (AP)—An
aurora-borealis show that may be
heard as well as seen is predicted
by Franklin Institute astronomers
for Sunday or Monday night. Radio
loudspeakers, they said, should rasp
with static. "Northern Lights" usually
become visible in this latitude
with the passage of a spot across the
sun's center, they said, and such a
spot, 25,000 miles in diameter, has
been observed.

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Boom Town Banishes Beer by 4-to-1 Vote

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
McLean, Tex.
ALTHOUGH at present the nearest thing to an oil boom town in the Texas Panhandle oil production area, McLean dry forces were overwhelmingly victorious recently in a local option beer election, outlawing sale of beer within the city limits by a vote of 221 to 59.

Tables and divert attention from the embarrassing question of sanctions. In the British capital, French diplomatic activity has consisted chiefly of counsels of caution and moderation. France is emphasizing the point that if an Italo-Ethiopian war does break out, then the wisest course is mainly to confine the conflagration to Africa rather than to extend it to Europe. Military sanctions or even an economic blockade, would almost certainly lead to a generalized conflict, the French urge.

Is It Wise?
Furthermore, the French raise the question of whether it is really wise to force a test of the League's efficiency on the Italo-Ethiopian issue. They ask if it might not be preferable to preserve the form of the League, even if some of its substance is lost, rather than to risk a complete disappearance of the Geneva institution as a result of Italy's departure.

On the other hand, France does not push this line of reasoning too far, in view of its own interest in the Franco-German issue.

Senator Pope Declares U. S. Must Join League If It Halts War Threat

PARIS, Aug. 30 (AP)—Senator Pope of Idaho said today that the United States would join the League of Nations eventually if the Italo-Ethiopian quarrel were settled at Geneva.

The American Senator, here on his way to observe unofficially next week's session of the League Council, said the only solution for the Ethiopian problem was "the application of sanctions or some similar measures at Geneva."

He talked with Premier Pierre Laval last night but said he based his "purely personal" conclusions on general observations in England and France.

"It is up to the League now," said the Senator. "If the League succeeds, it undoubtedly will start the ball rolling in the United States. Naturally, this would not mean immediate entry but it would mean the growing co-operation of America with the League, eventually leading to entry."

On the other hand, if the Italo-Ethiopian question is not settled at Geneva, it will be a serious blow to the League power to settle international disputes.

"The League will still be a powerful instrument for peace in quarters of lesser magnitude, but its value will certainly be greatly impaired as a means of settling differences between big powers."

Senator Pope said his talk with Premier Laval "got to the bottom of the Italo-Ethiopian dispute," but he declined to disclose the details of the conversation.

He said he plans to meet several European statesmen for "confidential" talks on the international situation "before he goes to Geneva."

Raskob Indorses Smith

RENO, Nev., Aug. 30 (AP)—John J. Raskob, former chairman of the Democratic National Committee, said yesterday, "I don't know where the Democrats could get a better candidate" for President than Alfred E. Smith.

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Jenkins Makes 24-Hour Auto Endurance Record
BONNEVILLE SALT FLATS, Utah, Aug. 31 (AP)—Ab Jenkins, Utah driver, last night smashed the world's record for 24-hour endurance, averaging 134.85 miles per hour for 24 hours, set recently by John Cobb of London, by racing through a night and a day at an average speed of 135.47 miles per hour.

Jenkins was relieved at the wheel by Tony Gullotta of Kansas City Mo. The course Jenkins used for his trials is near the 13-mile stretch where Sir Malcolm Campbell will, with his Bluebird, next Tuesday, attempt to reach 300 miles an hour.

Little Entente With League In Italian Crisis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
BLED, Yugoslavia, Aug. 31.—The Little Entente's "deep devotion to peace" and its determination to uphold the League as the "only instrument of future peace" is emphasized in a cautiously worded communiqué issued at the close of the conference here.

Thus the Little Entente Foreign Ministers who separated today after two days' conference go to the League of Nations meeting at Geneva next week, armed with a formula which enables them to either sit on the fence if Britain and France decide to let Italy have its way in Ethiopia, or go the limit in upholding sanctions if the powers should wish to impose them.

Sees Profound Effect
While the Little Entente doesn't wish to take the initiative in the dispute which it considers primarily one that concerns Great Britain, France and Italy, it is held here that there can be no localizing of effects at Geneva. Peace efforts fail. As one diplomat said to the Monitor correspondent, the whole world situation will be different once the League has acted to restrain law-breakers. Hitherto the powers have usually ignored the League and even time it stood in their way. But when once the League has acted against a big power, he said, no one will be able to ignore it any longer. Every state, however big, must always count on possibility of League intervention. Thus we are now faced with the alternative of introducing a reign law or returning to the prior system of international anarchy.

Huge Ethiopian Oil Deal Confirmed by Washington

(Continued from Page 1)
wars, and no amount of maneuvering upon the part of political or industrial leaders will, in my opinion, change the purpose of the people."

Neutrality Limitations
Another aspect of the situation is the limited effect which the new neutrality laws now awaiting the President's signature have upon the situation. These do not touch upon such a circumstance as the deed of land for exploitation. The principal provisions deal with an embargo on arms to belligerents, and warning Americans off the ships of warring nations.

But while the neutrality resolution does not cover any such specific situation, the spirit which prompted the Senate in passing it is of deep significance in expressing the current American viewpoint. It is a determination not to be led into war through a mesh of invisible economic threads in a quarrel which is thousands of miles away. This is isolationism, outright and unashamed, and for better or worse it is the guiding policy of the Administration at present.

In any case, State Department officials pointed out, the Government is not obligated to protect the investments of its citizens in a belligerent country. It is obligated to evacuate its own nationals, and in this instance the United States has given notice to the few Americans known to be in Ethiopia of the danger of remaining in that country. It is admitted freely, however, that any such concession as that mentioned in overnight cables dispatches, now or later, might tend to complicate the situation.

Lake Tana Termed Its Only Interest

LONDON, Aug. 31.—Britain's only imperial economic interest in Ethiopia is Lake Tana, the Monitor was officially informed at 10 Downing Street today.

This was their reply to the reported £10,000,000 oil and mineral concession stated to have been granted by the Ethiopian Government to an Anglo-American financial group represented by F. W. Rickett at Addis Ababa.

At present neither Downing Street nor the Ethiopian Minister here were able to confirm reports. Enquiries are now being made at Addis Ababa by the British Government. Until official confirmation is received, there is a disinclination in official circles here to attach undue importance to this information.

Meanwhile it is categorically stated that neither official nor unofficial support has been given Mr. Rickett by the British Government which has made it clear on several occasions that it has no imperial, economic interests in Ethiopia except Lake Tana. But even on that question it is recalled that on July 9, Mr. Anthony Eden told the House of Commons that on May 10 the Ethiopian Government had invited the British Government and the Governments of Egypt and the Sudan to send representatives to a conference at Addis Ababa with the object of concluding an agreement.

The British Government, however, informed Ethiopia that it favored postponement on the grounds that it did not wish to take any step which might aggravate the present controversy between Ethiopia and Italy at the moment when it was using its best endeavors to secure a solution. Official quarters therefore point out that the last thing the British Government would have thought of doing in the present grave circumstances would be to give support or encouragement of any nature to an enterprise of this character. In any case, it is emphasized the British Government has throughout been in complete ignorance that reported negotiations were going forward.

In oil development circles it is recalled that American oil interests made extensive soundings in Ethiopia some years ago without apparently finding sufficient oil to justify commercial exploitation.

Two Men in Dinghy Sail From Toronto On 6000-Mile Jaunt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
TORONTO—A 6000-mile pleasure jaunt to the West Indies and back is planned by two men from Lakefield, Ont., who recently sailed from Stony Lake in a 14-foot dinghy. They hope to complete the trip in nine months.

The trip south will be made through inland waters, the course as mapped out leading up the Trent river to Georgian Bay, Lake Michigan and Green Bay, where they strike the inland rivers, going up the Fox and Wisconsin to the Mississippi, down to the Gulf of Mexico, around the Gulf coast to San Carlos Bay, across Florida over an inland waterway, down the coast of Florida to Miami, then across 50 miles of open sea to the Bimini and Bahamas Islands.

On the return trip they will favor inland waterways wherever possible on the trip up the east Atlantic coast, to Chesapeake Bay, down the Delaware to the Atlantic, around Cape May, up the New Jersey coast by the inland route, again coming across the Atlantic 30 miles south of Sandy Hook. Then they plan to sail north to New York Harbor, into the Hudson River, to Lake Champlain and Montreal.

The dinghy, designed by a Toronto maker, is on the plan of the English racing dinghy, is slooped, rigged, carrying a mainsail and jib. It has a five-foot beam, 250-foot hollow wooden mast and will carry 140 square feet of sail, with roller reefing on the mainsail. They will also carry an outboard motor.

South Carolina DAR Booms State History

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
GREENVILLE, C. S. The Daughters of the American Revolution, South Carolina department, has issued an appeal through its historian, Mrs. Fred M. Burnett of Greenville, to "the women of the State" urging that greater emphasis be laid upon the teaching of South Carolina history in the public schools.

"This plea," the statement says, "is made in particular to the individual member of the South Carolina society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, but in general to every woman in South Carolina."

"For the last several weeks our schools have been opening their doors to the children of our State. Now is the opportune time to begin a concentrated effort to so that the children of South Carolina know something of their native State."

Painting Found Big Outdoor Recreation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
TORONTO—The number of people who paint only for recreation and enjoyment has been steadily increasing during the past three or four years, with a new high level set this year in the sale of artists' supplies for camp equipment, according to local dealers. While the professional artist buys his supplies in the spring, this amateur class buys art supplies along with fishing tackle and bathing suits, and amateur painting rivals other outdoor pursuits as a vacation pastime.

Some camps definitely feature fine landscape for the painter as well as fishing and golfing, while fishing and painting are said to work in well together for vacation groups, as both types of enthusiasts wish to work at approximately the same time during the day.

Canadians have not known the talents they possessed, said one dealer, as he expressed satisfaction at the new trend of sales. Even those who do not become good painters obtain much pleasure from their experimenting with their own ideas and mixing their colors.

Emperor Announces Vast Oil Concession

(Continued from Page 1)
construction of a gigantic dam and pumping stations, increasing the output from the lake to the Nile and not only assuring an adequate water supply in perpetuity for the Sudan and Egypt but also enabling cultivation of thousands of new sterile acres.

This correspondent was informed that the Government, which studied the proposals carefully, considered this the most satisfactory possible solution to the Lake Tana problem which has long been an international bone of contention.

Surveys Planned
The first step of the new company, if this concession was granted, would be to confirm surveys by the J. G. White Company of New York, which made the Egyptian Government's "preliminary" survey and completed only last June.

Mr. Rickett said he would be glad to confer with Mr. White concerning that company's participation in the enterprise, and the Emperor also was believed to be anxious that Mr. White participate.

Mr. Rickett defined the exploitation area as extending from the frontier of Italy's colony of Eritrea in the north, along the fortieth longitude to the Eritrean River, where it is crossed by the Addis Ababa-Djibouti Railways over a deep gorge forming a natural boundary and thence in a straight line south-west to Lake Rudolf where it meets the Kenya frontier.

Audience League Urged in Britain To Maintain Arts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON—A League of Audiences has been formed in Britain to educate those behind the footlights in their responsibility for the success of entertainments.

Officially, the league's aim are "To preserve and promote personal interpretation of music and drama—personal as distinct from the mechanized; to see that actors and musicians are supported by the audiences they need in order that these arts shall continue and progress."

Realization that the audience which "assists" through its sympathy and response is in danger today of dwindling to insignificance owing to the increase of mechanized entertainment, and the belief that this audience is necessary for the preservation and future development of the personal interpretation of music and drama, led to the founding of the league by a group of widely representative people. Among its supporters are The Most Rev. William Temple, Archbishop of York, Sir Josiah Stamp, prominent industrialist, Sir James Barrie, John Massfield, Poet Laureate, George Arliss and C. B. Cochran.

To Lead People Back
But the league, according to Mr. Alfred Waring, the honorary organizing secretary, is not in any way hostile to automatic entertainment. On the contrary it realizes that the gramophone, cinema and radio have brought drama and music into the experience of many millions of people before knew little or nothing of them. But the league contends that part of its own work is to "lead the people back to the unique pleasure which only personal interpretation can bestow." To this end it is promoting a Music and Drama Bill.

The league maintains that "the time has come when the British Government should acknowledge Music and Drama as important factors in national life, and deserving its support as fully as libraries, museums, picture galleries" and under this bill a Music and Drama Commission would be set up and provided with funds. These funds (a capital sum of £1,500,000 and an annual payment of £50,000 is suggested) would be administered by the eight commissioners—a permanent body appointed by the Crown. Five of these commissioners would be unpaid, one of them being a member of the House of Commons and responsible to Parliament.

Wide Powers Urged
The commissioners would have wide powers to promote and encourage music and drama. They would give assistance and advice to anyone initiating such enterprises; they would collect, prepare and publish information, promote instruction and training and assist those who wish to present British music and drama overseas. They would make advances by grants or loans to persons and local authorities to promote the interests of music and drama and encourage private enterprise.

While the commissioners do not propose to establish a national theater, they would assist such a theater when it was set up. They would also help the repertory theaters, permanent orchestras and choral societies.

The bill proposes to provide the necessary funds by earmarking a small percentage of the revenue from mechanized amusement.

Ethiopia Keeps Calm As Crisis Approaches

(Continued from Page 1)
he faces the future with the utmost serenity and personal calm. He is all the more determined to the smallest detail. Although he is an absolute autocrat, he makes use to some extent of European advisers. But in addition to caring for all administrative details of the empire, he personally conducts the whole system of war preparations.

Foreign Training
While the training of officers is in the hands of a Swedish military mission of regulars, the army is under the supervision of Belgian officers. Although the country is little suited for aviation, owing to the rarity of the atmosphere and the difficulty of finding landing ground, the Ethiopian air service is controlled by a French officer.

"Black Eagle" famous Negro airman from the United States, is here ready to give aeronautical training when required.

Women are busy organizing themselves for Red Cross and other relief supplementary to the actual fighting personnel. Hitherto it has been the custom for the women to follow the men to the field of battle but the lessons of the World War have impressed the Emperor with the value of women behind the fighting lines.

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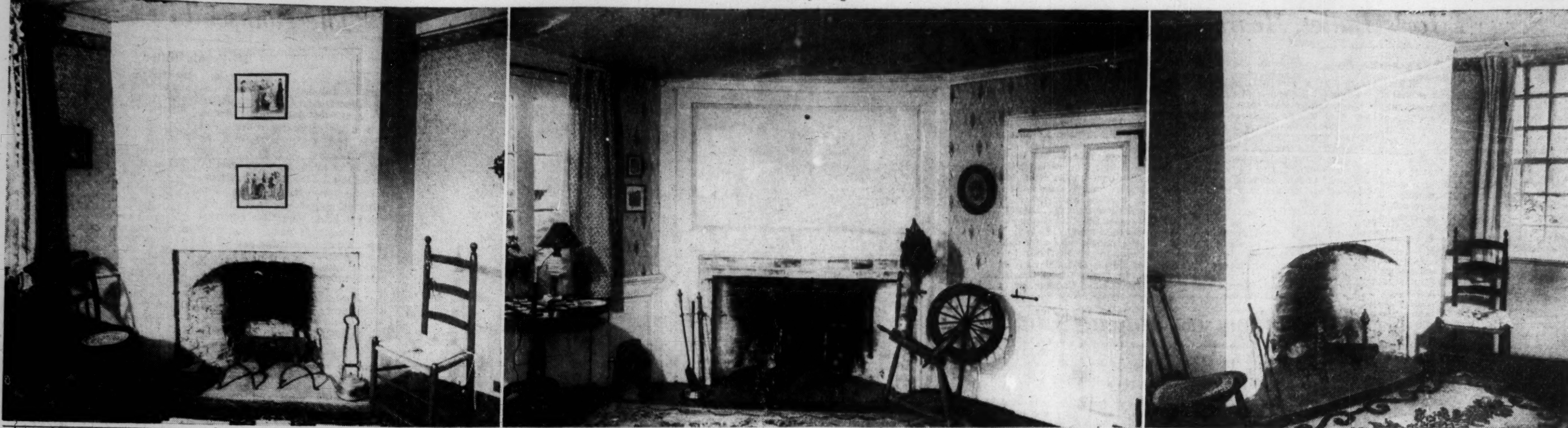
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Antiques

Home Furnishing and Decorative Arts

Rare Books

A Saturday Page



Collecting Porcelains

By Helen Johnson Keyes

THE collector's instinct may be built out of a complexity of traits or be based on a particular interest. It may spring from a preoccupation with the history of society; or from absorption in the development of a technique or in the growth of a specific art; or it may be motivated chiefly by mere dogged inquisitiveness. The last trait can be exercised in the case of porcelain by the endeavor to identify precious pieces by those marks which, when present, indicate (or confuse) their origin. It is even conceivable that all the factors mentioned should enter into the excitement of accumulating beautiful things of one kind or another for study and comparison.

The person who chose to collect Delft would probably be motivated by his interest in the technique of porcelain manufacture and decoration in Europe. For it was this ware, adapted from Japanese porcelains, that led to the establishment of the great Occidental potteries.

How Porcelain Came to Holland

The story starts with a shipwreck. In 1600 an English captain, engaged in the East Indian trade, was cast adrift on a Japanese island. Brought from there to the court of the Shogun, he was so well treated that he married a Japanese woman and lived on in the country of his adoption. Although at that time Japan was closed to the world, a Dutch vessel visited it in 1609 and through the good services of the one-time English captain, was able to negotiate trading privileges between Japan and Holland.

This Japanese porcelain was exported to Holland, and to emulate it, a factory was built at Delft. As success crowned the endeavor, similar factories sprang up in the neighborhood. Presently France and Belgium became interested and arranged for the shipment of clay from Delft to their factories. Furthermore, a Dutch potter named John Arles van Hamme went to England and there took out a patent to produce Delft faience in Lambeth. The manufacture of fine porcelains in Europe had started.

It is interesting to know that a woman who signed names A. van Kessel, and who for some years after 1675 was proprietor of the Double Pitcher factory in Holland, added green to the range of polychrome colors introduced into Delft by the great potter associated with this discovery might arise a feminist motive for assembling a unique collection of A. van Kessel Delft.

The Products of Italy and Holland
The collector who is a lover of signatures will very likely turn to the porcelains and faience of Italy. Owing to the fact that these were sponsored by prince patrons rather than by the guilds, the pieces are more adequately marked. The connoisseurs had nothing to lose and much to gain by the marks of the distinguished potters on the recondite pieces they assembled.

In Holland, on the contrary, and all through northern Europe, the guilds, up to the middle of the 1700's, were dominated by merchants who dictated their own terms and even their own designs to the master craftsmen. Puffed up by their importance, these traders impressed their own marks on the pieces, so that among Dutch and German porcelains one finds more merchants' signatures than potters'. This is in spite of the fact that master potters were obliged to register individual marks with the guilds. The lack of interest in signing their work which seems to have prevailed among these great craftsmen appears like the neglect of a privilege by which they would have profited. And how much simpler they could have made life for the collector had they been greater egoists!

However, the identification of the potter's mark does not necessarily place the actual fabrication of the piece in the locality with which he is most definitely associated, for master potters were invited to head the staffs of the various factories as their work became renowned. There were also large numbers of itinerant potters who settled first in one locality and then in another for Europe was riddled by this time with potteries. At first these clus-

tered of necessity around the localities where the clay was most suitable, but it soon became the custom for any manufacturer to import the clays which seemed to him the finest.

The collector, then, who is interested in the attribution of pieces to certain factories and certain potters, finds his problem complicated by insufficient marks, by imported clays, by universally used glazes, and by borrowed decorations. In short, he is destined to wander eternally in the labyrinth of Daedalus—which is, indeed, for some temperaments, a delightful fate!

What to Leave on the Mantel Shelf

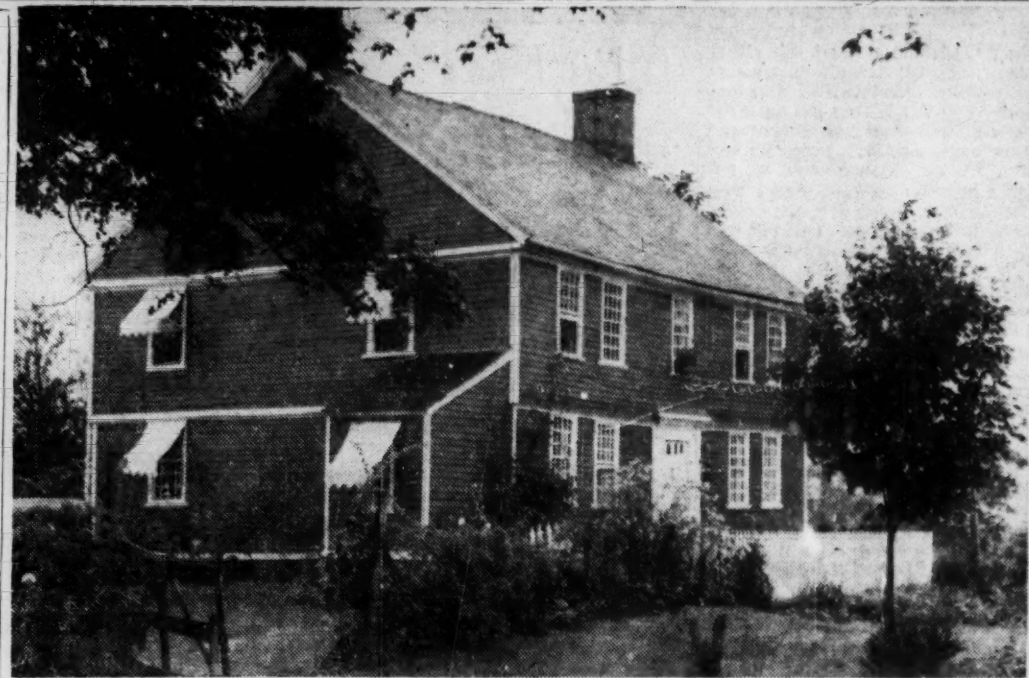
By Ethel Lewis

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MANY a charming and livable room has been all but spoiled by the over-decoration of the mantel shelf. Too often whether it is wide or narrow, long or short, it degenerates into a catchall. Then it becomes a question of discarding and leaving only those things which are right. At other times, it is a problem to know what to select to place on such a shelf. You may not need anything new, you may need only a seeing eye to solve the problem of how to make the most of what you have.

First of all there must be consideration of the fireplace and the mantel as a unit, and as an integral part of the room. Your problem may be one of those monstrous affairs that were so much in vogue at the end of the last century. In addition to the usual mantel shelf, there were numerous small ones set at varying levels surrounding a mirror rising up and up, even to the ceiling. If you would modernize the room, take down all that superstructure, leaving only the central mirror simply framed by a harmonious molding. Then you have reduced your problem to that of thousands of others—what is best to leave on the mantel shelf.

Each style of house or room has its own type of mantel and that in turn limits the selection of objects that are suitable. Let us consider first the wide brick fireplace with a broad wooden shelf or even one made of the same bricks. The



The Rising Sun Tavern, Near Northford, Connecticut, With a History Covering Nearly Two Centuries, Holds Many Architectural Features of Extraordinary Interest.

BECAUSE of its rather early date and its great degree of original condition, the house pictured here and used as a tavern as early as 1730, is among the more interesting of the old dwellings of Connecticut. It is but eight miles from New Haven Green on motor route 15, a thoroughfare that in the 1600's was the much traveled way between the settlements of New Haven, Middletown and Hartford.

The date of erection of this Rising Sun Tavern is not known, but some features of its construction are indications that it may have been before 1700. It has nine fireplaces, two of them being of the rare arched type and having raised hearths of single slabs of stone. All nine are in room corners, a position made necessary by the location of the chimneys—at the extreme ends of the buildings.

The floors are, as I recall them, all original, the hard woods of which

they were made accounting for their continued endurance. It seems strange that three if not four kinds of heavy woods were used, hard or pitch pine, oak, or maple or something very like it. Of notable interest are the hinges of the double door that faces the street, and the door bar with its old sockets still serving better than could any lock of later devising.

It is said that six generations of the Todd family lived here. Possibly it was they who tended the toll gate that stood across the turnpike in front of the house, collecting the fees that served to keep the thoroughfare in proper condition. Now the old Rising Sun Tavern again offers a less inclusive hospitality than in its early days—tea, lunch, and possibly more at times. This is enough to assure the visitor of welcome and access to the most desired portions of the house.

There are also fascinating models of old stage coaches and even trains which can be used in informal rooms. Just beware of overdoing it, for with such positive decoration other objects must be omitted or of very minor importance.

It is usually wise to have one or two important ornaments, with others of secondary interest, the number depending on their size as well as the size of the shelf. There is no rule that limits the number of objects to three or five, for two may be all that are needed—for instance, a pair of vases filled with flowers.

Not less there any rule that states that one object must be centered. Sometimes a group is best, other times a pair of low figures in the center and taller ones on either side solves the problem ideally. If a handsome painting hangs on the wall above the fireplace the mantel will be quite adequately decorated with only two vases of flowers—one at either end and beyond the picture. Instead of flowers a pair of suitably large vases or urns may be set one at each end with one or two low objects in the center. Bear in mind the fact that there is any kind of decoration over the mantel, you don't need pictures on the mantel shelf.

When There Is Mirror or Picture
If there is a mirror over the mantel no matter what period it belongs, be careful in the selection of the objects to be placed in front of it for reflection. Flowers are always delightful for the mirror doubles their charm. Equally pictures may be beautiful vases of porcelain or metal; or a pair of Victorian crystals, or subtly colored Oriental or English figurines, or modern bits of pottery—horses' heads, small animals or animated figures in one color or in many.

There are a few "don'ts" in addition to those listed above that may help in the final selection. Don't put unframed photographs on a mantel shelf, although in a bedroom small framed photographs or miniatures may add personality. The mantel shelf is not the place for your latest gift unless it is perfectly suitable and supplies a noticeable lack.

Just because a silver vase or a copper tray, or a pewter jug, or a pair of bookends was the most recent present, that doesn't call for its placement there for family and friends to admire.

Just because you have some gay little figurines, don't put them on a mantel shelf with a heavy clock and a pair of candlesticks that are imposing. If you have enough of them to make several groups or a small procession, or if you can combine them with porcelain vases, they will show to greater advantage.

Don't select bizarre ornaments that may detract from the structural simplicity of the mantel. If you can, make the most of what you have; otherwise, select wisely and well.

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Travel Posters in the Home

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Grand Rapids

LARGE expanses of wall space represent unusual opportunities for a type of mural decoration that is heroic in size and color, if not in subject. Yet these very opportunities are often perplexing to the novice. Prohibited the use of large, worthwhile, but relatively expensive pictures, one may be tempted to crowd the gaping space with whatever small ones happen to be at hand, without regard for artistic arrangement. If a prominent wall of the room presents an unbroken front; if the room is inclined to be dull or gloomy; and if a little informality would not seem indecorous, perhaps the problem may be quite inexpensively solved by that most exuberant of advertisements, the travel poster.

To one who has seen these advertisements only as backgrounds in show windows devoted to the merchandising of travel logs, or to their adaptability to the home is surprising. It is, in fact, difficult to imagine more stimulating pictures to use for decorative centers of interest. Travel posters are large, as mural decorations go, and are by nature strikingly colored.

Moreover, they are inexpensive. They may be used effectively to give life to that barren wall in the den; as bright murals for the sunroom, over library shelves, and in several less obvious places.

In the Summer Cottage
Summer cottages, informal as they are, are probably the most familiar habitat of the travel poster. Here it may find a place in almost any room, but is especially attractive in the large space over the fireplace. It may be hung in a simple, dark-stained frame about one inch wide after it has been shorn of its advertising and cut to the size required. The frame should be dull, never polished, and the simpler it is, the more appropriate to the picture. Or, if the cottage walls are paneled, the poster may be mounted by merely slipping the outer edges under the panel moldings. Again, it may be mounted on wallboard and hung with framing.

In the summer cottage, one may be as lavish in placing posters as one pleases, but in the home more restraint is required. It would not do to crowd a comparatively small space with a large scenic view, for the color would be too intense and the pattern too complicated. Usually one, or at most two, in a room is sufficient.

entire decorations may be built around a simple travel poster, as is a studio furnished in ivory, where the furniture is severe in design. The rugs and window draperies are rather plain and of subdued color, chiefly diffused blues, tans, and

reds. The wall spaces are broken by two large windows on the south, by one on the west, and by two doorways. Since the walls are painted plain buff, the room fairly cries out for color and relief from the generally severe tone. Several small pictures of dogs, framed simply, contribute somewhat toward that relief on the west wall, but a dominating picture is definitely needed on the wide east wall, to cover the space above ivory bookshelves.

An attractive French travel poster, "Les Aqueducts," solves the problem completely and with individuality. Against its background, which is the orange and red of a late sunset, the brown stone ruins of some old Roman aqueducts are shown. Vivid ivy climbing over the ruins accents the coloration. At one side of the picture are seen tall poplars; in the immediate foreground the reddish orange roof of a peasant's cottage is visible through the foliage of several smaller trees. The colors are all bright, yet they harmonize perfectly and stand out in strong contrast to the creamy buff of the wall and the ivory enamel of the bookcases.

One Way to Hang Them
Before hanging, the poster was rolled down from the top and up from the bottom, like a scroll, covering the advertising and making the finished size 24 by 30 inches. Next, the bottom roll was weighted to hold the picture flat against the wall. A round curtain rod was run through the top roll, and painted black. The picture was then hung from the wall molding by black silk cords fastened to the ends of the rod. Many people prefer to show the entire poster, including the margins.

To protect the poster from dust, a coat of clear lacquer was applied, which also brought out the colors, a treatment more suitable than varnish, as a smoother surface is thus secured and "bubbles" eliminated. The lacquer also prevents the colors from fading.

Posters may be used effectively in sunrooms, where color is allowed full play. The window hangings should

be of the predominating color in the posters, or else in a contrasting one. Plants in the window boxes and pottery jars suggest summer or the drabdest winter day, while the color values in posters, drapes, and plants tend to give a live, warm tone to the room.

Children who have outgrown nursery scenes may welcome travel posters to their playrooms. They may hang them framed or as scrolls, or better yet, discover original ways to hang them. In one room a playroom, the youngsters have mounted a poster themselves, using plain grey cardboard for a background. They pasted it on, leaving a border of the proportions they thought most suitable, and varnished the entire surface. For a stand, they sawed down the legs of a discarded easel and stained it dark green.

On Decorative Screens
The return to favor of decorative screens suggests still another clever means of utilizing this idea. The poster is mounted on the upper half of the center panel, or one on the upper half of each of the two outer panels. An attempt to cover the entire surface, by matching identical scenes as though they were wallpaper, might result in a complex or incongruous effect. The surfaces not covered by the posters are painted a neutral color and embellished by a border appropriate to the period of the room. The edges of the screen are either painted or taped, most decorators recommending tape. After the work is completed, it is best to have a good grade of clear lacquer sprayed over the entire screen, as this gives a more uniform and more elastic finish, and one not so likely to crack as lacquer sometimes does when applied by brush to a large surface.

One not trained in manipulating the materials may find this work rather difficult. For this reason, a picture framer or cabinetmaker is often called on, although some amateurs enjoy the manual part of decorating screens and would never consent to professional aid.

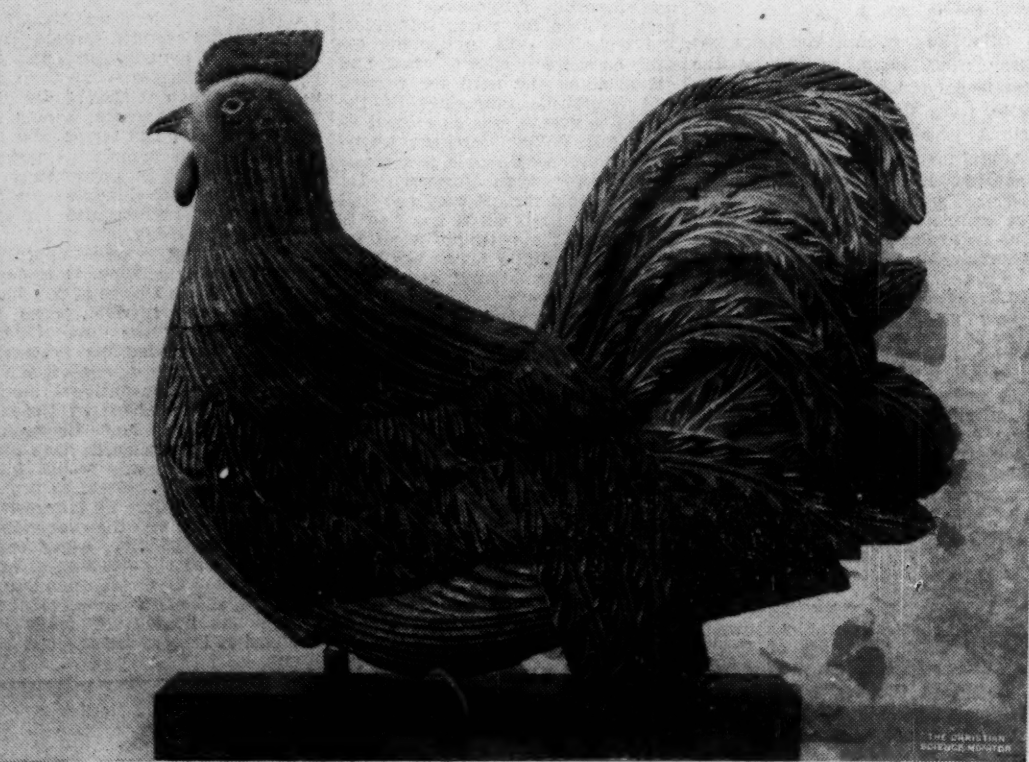
These posters may be obtained from local travel bureaus for a very nominal charge, rarely more than one dollar. They may also be purchased from decorators who have bought supplies in Europe. Since the decorators' selection is wider and often better, their charge is somewhat higher.

From an artistic viewpoint, the compositions are usually interesting, although occasionally the reproduction process is not all that might be desired. However, the choice is wider and the posters gayer, now that steamship bookings are becoming popular once more.

DANIEL AND ANNA MAGNER
English and American Antiques

A short ride by train or by car on Route 3A will bring Boston visitors to this fine old town.

Fountain Square
Opposite the Railroad Station
Hingham, Mass. Hing. 0632



A Polychrome Weather Vane of Wood Shown at the Museum of Modern Art

AT THE summer exhibition which continues to Sept. 1, the Museum of Modern Art is showing numerous objects of folk art, among which is this interesting rooster weather vane carved of wood and painted in several colors. Clearly the artist who produced this did so as a result of observation and not of teaching. Distinctive details are given emphasis that enliven their nature, while the characteristics of the bird, its graceful form and the varying sweeps of its plumage, are stressed in a manner of winning simplicity and effectiveness.

New York

Don't select bizarre ornaments that may detract from the structural simplicity of the mantel. If you can, make the most of what you have; otherwise, select wisely and well.

For Safety, hang your Framed Pictures on MOORE PUSH-LESS HANGERS. 10c. MOORE PUSH-LESS CO., Philadelphia

Week-end TRIPS ... and ... TOURS

Plan delightful week-ends with the aid of the hotel, resort and travel advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor. They tell you of desirable hotels, inns and camps within easy reach, and they inform you of attractive travel opportunities. Consult the advertisements first when planning your next week-end trip.

[These advertisers are found in every issue of the Monitor, although a special display of hotel, resort and travel advertising is published on Tuesdays and Fridays.]

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Serge Lifar's Ballet, 'Icare'

By Emile Vuillermoz

THE most significant event of this musical season's end was the production at the Opéra of a ballet by M. Serge Lifar called "Icare." This production, indeed, posed a problem in aesthetics of considerable importance.

Serge Lifar has an ardent faith in his art and dreams of defending the rights of choreography against all attacks. For several years, one has heard dancers muttering against the slavery inflicted on them by music. Several choreographers have protested against the arbitrary rhythms composers impose upon them.

It is obvious that, for some time, the bad habit of dancing to no matter what music has been adopted. Isadora Duncan and her pupils accustomed the public to the transformation into ballets of scores which their composers had never written with this intention. A symphonic piece may supply an excellent theme for the dance, but its development may be in complete contradiction to the needs of choreography. In short, a misunderstanding too often separates choreographers and composers.

Certain dancers have expressed the intention of dancing without music. Some have even put their project into practice, being accompanied by beats of a gong or a tom-tom, and expressing a thought by the sole means of their movements and attitudes.

Serge Lifar wished to strike a decisive blow. He published a manifesto in which he denounced the incompatibility which often exists between music and the dance. Passing at once from words to deeds, he composed a complete ballet on the subject of "Icare" without having recourse to a composer.

For the public, this experiment was immediately classified as "ballet without music." A big movement of "snobism" immediately established itself around the Opéra. And the first performance of "Icare"—which is, however, an extremely successful work—was greeted with an inordinate enthusiasm which rested upon a complete error of appreciation.

Serge Lifar has written not a ballet without music but a ballet without a musician, which is not quite the same thing. The musicians, indeed, that musical discourse by laws of grammar and syntax and respects balances which are not only foreign to the vocabulary of the dance but which are sometimes in opposition to it. Undoubtedly, certain ballet composers have offered choreographers piquant, characteristic rhythms on which the latter have been able to erect a whole construction of steps and postures. But that is the exception.

In writing his music, the composer respects laws of style which take no account whatever of the requirements of the dancers. For reasons of breath or weight, the dancer does not compose his plastic phrase exactly in the same way as the musician.

When a choreographer expresses an emotion by postures or successions of steps, he cannot reach to the conclusion of his conception because he is arrested by the tyranny of bar-lines, nuances, cadences or modulations. Serge Lifar declares that he has always been "cramped" by the beat of music. The whole time he has had to dance. The whole time he has been struggling with a rhythmic line, an accent, a harmony or a phrase—end which was either premature or too long deferred. In his heart of hearts, he complained at always being forced to obey the choreographic injunctions of a musician—who often knew nothing about dancing—and claimed the right of having the music written for his own dance.

The claim is neither paradoxical nor impertinent. When a composer writes pure music, he is free. But when he collaborates with a poet, either to write an aria or to compose an opera, he has never made any difficulty about composing to the rhythm of the word. In the more modest genres like a song, for instance, do we not see the musicians asking their collaborators for what they call "monsters," that is to say, a rhythmic sketch of the poem on which they are to work? They are then given an indeterminate collection of words exactly reproducing the accents of the definite poem. And then, the poet, the musician adapts their melodic curves and cadences to these pre-established rhythms.

In these circumstances, why should they be less complaisant with dancers? Has not a choreographer a right to the same consideration as a poet? If, to express his thought, he needs a succession of six, eight or ten definite steps, gestures or postures apart from all musical concern, is it absurd to respect this requirement?

This problem Serge Lifar has solved brilliantly in the following way: he has composed by himself his plastic interpretation of "Icare." That is, he has expressed freely in choreographic language the legend of the son of Dedalus trying the wings his father had fixed to his shoulders, flying into space and finally crashing to the ground, for having approached too near the sun, which melted the wax that held on the wings.

This plastic composition finished, Serge Lifar noted its rhythms and

Notes From a Dancing Class

By Margaret Lloyd

Part I—The Teacher

MY INTERVIEW with Pauline Chellis lasted four weeks. And we did comparatively little talking. We made many gestures. But we didn't exactly gesture. Nor was the thing entirely in dumb show.

Miss Chellis is conducting a summer course in modern dance technique at her Boston studio—a course primarily for teachers, but one in which a former looker-on could find an active doing place, just to find out what it was all about.

To be one of a group, to co-ordinate your own wayward members in movement (or try to), not only as a whole being, but as a subordinate unit of a greater whole, to take part in the making of a dance composition and feel it come to life in your very hands and feet, limbs and torso, as well as before your very eyes, is a choice experience. It is like rolling down a green hillside—when you are an adult and not supposed to—or turning a hand-spring in the street or playing leap-frog with a troupe of small boys. It is an outlet for the many inhibitions that are a more or less respectable grown-up force on you.

But to return to Miss Chellis. She is a Boston dancer and teacher of the modern American technique, who in the last three years has been in the field. That is, three years ago she gave her first concert with a group of girls whom she trained and presented in a program which placed her among the leading exponents of the contemporary dance movement.

Her "New England Suite," one of the outstanding numbers on this program, was an original departure having several humorous touches. An illustration of her own theory that the dance in America is an expression of the thought, emotions and customs of the American people. Repetition has proved it to be of the lasting stuff of which real dance compositions are made. Later, her saucy solo pasquades, "Three Madrigals"—with no more than a slight toss of the head in Anna Encher's style—were a study in the conclusion of her dancing rather than pantomime—gave further evidence of a new wit in the dance world. In the succeeding years she has exceeded the promise of her first performance. She has been called "the dancer of the future" and "the dancer of the past."

Miss Chellis studied with Margaret H'Doubler, head of the dance department at the University of Wisconsin, the first university in the United States to confer a Degree of Dance and then the only one to honor the dance as a study requiring special preparation. At that time several prominent women educators, Miss H'Doubler, Bird Larson, Alice Bentley and Ruth Doring among them, were working out a freer form of dance, as a part of education. They were working separately, if unknowingly along the same lines. Their experimental period preceded the revolution of American dancers, and was in no way connected with it.

During that period Miss Chellis had an opportunity to go to New York with Miss H'Doubler, and together they saw Martha Graham teach one of her earliest classes and watched Doris Humphrey and Charles Weidman teaching at Denishawn. From the embryonic beginning of modern movement they observed they both realized that the new dance was being taken up by the dancers and that there was a forward movement among them to separate themselves from the old dance forms.

What Miss H'Doubler stood for was a sort of advanced Duncanism, that is, a new, free, interpretive dance, but in a very definite, teachable line. The experimental period preceded the revolution of American dancers, and was in no way connected with it.

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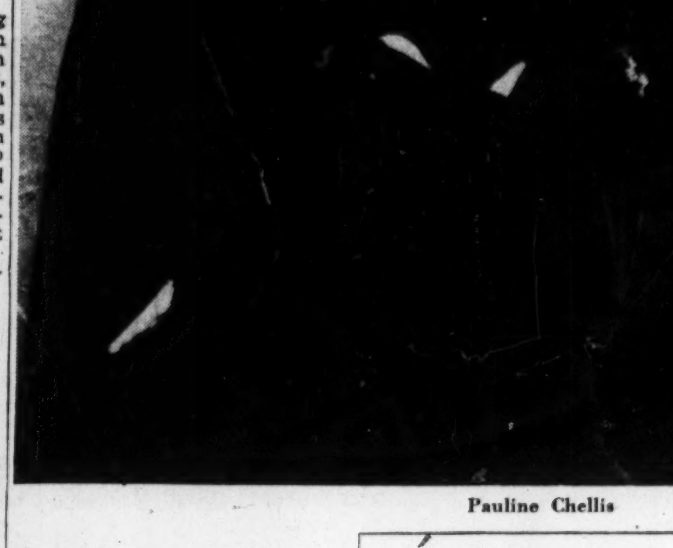
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moreover, it was deserved, for the young dancer, not having to endure the letters of musical forces, was able to translate his conception in all independence, and he achieved a quite extraordinary lyricism of plastic expression. One could see then that the dance is not a language in three-time or four-time, an andante or a scherzo, but really a quite independent individual tongue which creates in itself its bars and rhythms.

Once more, this is not dancing without music; it is dancing which creates its own music. The reform has its importance. One must not, indeed, confuse this ballet with rhythm-dances built on instruments of percussion, like "L'Homme et son Désir," or "Les Noces." In these two cases, the dancer was still obliged to conform to the rhythmic inventions of Darius Milhaud and Stravinsky. In "Icare," it is the ballet which has created its score.



Pauline Chellis

Bach's 'Phoebus and Pan'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Atlantic City, N. J.

ONE of the rare American presentations of J. S. Bach's "The Contest Between Phoebus and Pan," in operatic form, was offered here, Aug. 24-25, by the Steel Pier Opera Company, which has given two weekly performances of opera in English for the last eight summers. This was perhaps the second time that the Bach work had been given in the United States with the helpings of the stage and probably the first time with an entirely professional cast, ballet, chorus and orchestra. Jules Falk, musical director of the Steel Pier, presented the work in commemoration of the 250th anniversary of the birth of the composer.

The composition is classed by both Spitta and Terry as one of the secular cantatas, which is undoubtedly so, but, better than any of these, except possibly the "Coffee" Cantata, it lends itself to stage production. The ballet also plays a very important part in the presentation.

The story is taken from the second version of a classical Greek tale by Ovid. In this, Phoebus Apollo, instead of flying his unsuccessful challenger alive as he did Morysas, the flute player, in the original version, visits the punishment of the bestowal of asses' ears, not upon his vanquished rival, Pan, but upon Phrygian King, Midas, for preferring the music of Pan. In the music, Bach not only intends to show the difference between the kind of music he himself wrote, when compared with the light, frothy music of which Pan was the chief exponent, but also ridiculed Johann Adolph Schieb, a severe critic of Bach's music, by making him appear in the character of Midas. This ridicule is partly in the music, but more in Picanter's text.

Those accustomed to the music of Sebastian Bach find it impossible to view him as an operatic composer, in much the same way as it is impossible to think of Brahms as a composer of stage music; both lacked all feeling for the stage, per se, although both wrote some very good dramatic music in other forms. Bach, in his "Phoebus and Pan," has written in the formal style of which he was, and is, the greatest master, and which is foreign to stage music as conceived by present-day listeners; furthermore, the music in places is reminiscent of sections of the "St. Matthew" Passion music, which preceded the stage work by three years. The arias are all in the strict Bach formula: instrumental prelude; first vocal section; interlude; second vocal section; da capo prelude and first voice section; and postlude, exactly the same as he uses in the sacred cantatas and in the solo numbers of the great religious works.

After the contest in the opera has been sung, Bach, in writing the music in which Tmolus casts his vote, gives that character an aria much longer and more elaborate than either of the songs of the contestants. Here, as in some other places, Bach shows his unfamiliarity with, and lack of sympathy for the undeveloped stage music of the Germany of 1731.

The use of the ballet is unique. Mr. Falk carried out the Greek idea in the stage settings and the choreography. What the ballet does is simply to dance to the music of the preludes, interludes and postludes of the various numbers, and the choreography was admirably suited to the character of the music. It is doubtful if Bach ever had the idea of a ballet at any time, for Bach as a

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The Rothschild Collection

By Frank Rutter

THIS summer the Louvre has been enriched by a unique bequest of incalculable value. This is the celebrated collection of prints and drawings formed by Baron Edmond de Rothschild and now, as he intended, bequeathed by his widow to the French national museum. When he was a boy of 14 this great connoisseur began to collect old prints and the collection now consists of more than 20,000 engravings in portfolios and 50 albums. Even more remarkable than the quantity is the quality of these prints, which range from the beginning of the sixteenth to the end of the eighteenth century for virtually every print, whether from wood or metal, is an impression of superb quality and in fine condition.

The Italian section includes rare examples of the engravings of the Quattrocento, and the splendid examples of the work of Mantegna, Leonardo da Vinci and the later sixteenth-century masters. The German School is exhaustively represented from the anonymous primitives to Martin Schongauer, Dürer and Cranach; while the Dutch section, in addition to an unsurpassed series of the engraved work of Rembrandt—filling 20 portfolios—and Lucas van der Leyden, includes fine impressions of many lesser-known artists of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

The French Section, beginning with fourteenth-century woodcuts, is one of the most wonderful for its range and richness. Callot, Claude Lorrain, Nanteuil, Watteau, Debucourt, Moreau le Jeune and innumerable other masters are profusely and splendidly represented.

To this vast collection of prints in portfolios must be added a series in illustrated books, and among these may be counted two unique volumes of Dürer's wood-engravings, containing all the known states of all the known subjects and a book of sketches by Pisanello.

Then there is the further collection of drawings, some framed, some portfolios, which includes such precious treasures as studies by Raphael and Leonardo, portraits by Rembrandt, Dürer and Van Dyck, and a remarkable collection of about 100 French drawings of the Revolutions, any period, of both historical and artistic interest.

It will be gathered that the Rothschild collection constitutes in itself a complete museum of engraving, and since it is a condition of the bequest that this collection shall be exhibited in a way "accessible to amateurs and calculated to foster the taste of the public for the art of engraving," the authorities are much concerned as to where and how the vast collection can be housed. In view of the importance of this legacy the Council of the National Museums has petitioned the French Government to restore the Louvre to its original condition, now occupied by the Pavillon de Flore, now occupied by the Ministry of Finance. Experts maintain that the future of the Louvre is at stake, because there will be no room for further gifts or legacies and distinguished French critics have very pertinently pointed out that it is entirely owing to an error of this character that France lost the Wallace Collection, now in London.

The celebrated portrait of "Balthazar Castiglione" by Raphael, at

New, by Barrie

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

MOST interesting of the autumn season prospects in the London theater is the first play written for many years by Sir John Galsworthy. It is a play called "The Silver Tassie." It is a play about a woman who is a very beautiful woman, and who is very much loved by a man who is a very rich man. The play is a very good play, and it is a play that is very much worth seeing.

Meanwhile, Mr. Frederick Lonsdale is neglecting the advice he gave in the title of his last play—"Never Come Back"—and is presenting a new comedy featuring Miss Edna Best. This is the first piece he has written since 1932.

Mr. Gilbert Miller, who in "Tovarich" has the greatest box-office success of the current year, announces that he will shortly give London audiences the opportunity of seeing Mr. Robert Sherwood's "The Petrified Forest." Another interesting engagement is that of Miss Marie Tempest, who recently completed her fifth year as a leading actress on the London stage, to appear with Dame Sybil Thewlis in a play by a new author, called "Short Story."

Mr. Leslie Henson and Mr. Bobby Henson, two of England's most popular musical comedy stars, are to present new entertainments in the course of the next few weeks, and Mr. Ramon Novarro, the film actor, is to appear in a musical play, entitled "Royal Exchange."

Of more serious significance are the news that Mr. Bernard Shaw has another play ready for London production, which is expected by its sponsors to prove more popular than some of his recent efforts.

Eva Le Gallienne is to make a tour of the United States next season, starting Nov. 7 in Baltimore, in a repertory that includes "Romeo and Juliet," "The Master Builder," "John Gabriel Borkman," "Camille," "A Sunny Morning" and "The Women Have Their Way."

Philip Merivale and Gladys Cooper are rehearsing "Othello" and "Macbeth" for performances this season, opening in Boston on Sept. 1, and in Montreal, Toronto and New York to follow.

Ibsen's 'Ghosts' Revaluated

By Harold Hobson

London

DR. PER LINDBERG'S production at the Duke of York's Theatre of Ibsen's "Ghosts" ran for only a few nights, but it was sufficiently distinguished to form the basis of a revaluation of the play which is received on its first presentation 50 years ago with abuse, and has since been accepted as one of the masterpieces of modern dramatic literature.

First of all, one could not help noticing both the astonishing craftsmanship of Ibsen, and his imperative need for a new translator. His technical skill in opening his story on the very edge of crisis, and at avoiding the need for words, and the unrelenting narrative of the preceding events, was as evident as ever. But William Archer's translation, never very supple, now seems even stiffer than formerly.

Dr. Lindberg told me not long ago that in Norway itself Ibsen has had to be rewritten; much more necessary is this in a country which has hitherto had to be satisfied with third-rate translations.

Dr. Lindberg opened his production with a purple-and-mauve lighting that admirably expressed the abomination of Jacob Engstrand, but which seemed likely to weary the eye as the performance went on. But fortunately, with the introduction of other characters, the nature of the lighting became more

conventional. Miss Nancy Price played Mrs. Alving, emphasizing the silver thread of her love for her son which is the only brightening feature in the terrible pattern of this play. Mr. Oliver Johnston gave an interpretation of Pastor Manders, which was gayer and more sprightly than is customary, and none the less welcome on that account, whilst Mr. Morris Harvey, as Engstrand, drew out the unconviction of the man's character, though he did not neglect the grim and incidental horrors of the role.

But on the whole, it was Mr. Glen Byam-Shaw's evening, Oswald Alving in the role of the son, and he plays it even better today than he did 11 years ago at Oxford. He has only one note to strike, a note of nervous tension and terror, and he strikes it with cumulative power, culminating in a plea of helplessness at the final climax as can be seen in any performance on the London stage today.

Though the early scenes appeared somewhat slow moving, it is as a play, and not as a piece of polemic, that "Ghosts" survives. Seen in 1935, long after the dust of controversy has settled, its argument seems surprisingly double-edged. Its plea for unconventional moral standards is negative by the circumstance that had Lieutenant Alving's moral standards been conventional, no tragedy would have occurred. But its defects as propaganda are no future to its impressiveness as drama, and the overwhelming nature of its catastrophe, illuminated by the devotion of Mrs. Alving which no disaster can lessen, has the authentic purgative effect which has been traditionally demanded of tragedy for the last 2000 years.

The least successful of these has perhaps been Barham's "Jackdaw," which was mimed in brilliant costume, with a reciter repeating the words of the nineteenth-century poem, "Gringore," a legend of the time of Louis XI of France, continued the medieval atmosphere, which was again evident in Heywood's short drama, which is more of a debate than a play. Several characters approach Jupiter, and demand the kind of weather that will satisfy their various wishes. Unable to reconcile their contradictory desires, Jupiter assents to all their requests, and so the weather remains unchanged.

Drama at Land's End

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Porthurno, Cornwall

THE short run of English summer theaters must now be added that at Porthurno, a small village only a couple of miles from Land's End. This is an open-air theater rivaling in beauty those of ancient Greece, occupying a tiny area of level turf on the edge of a cliff fronting the Channel.

Some criticism has been brought against this theater because it has not presented pieces with local associations, such as, for example, Thomas Hardy's "Wonderful History of the Queen of Cornwall." But its three-play bill, consisting of "Gringore," "The Jackdaw of Rheims" and Thomas Heywood's "Play of the Weather," has proved

an abundant source of amusement and delight. The least successful of these has perhaps been Barham's "Jackdaw," which was mimed in brilliant costume, with a reciter repeating the words of the nineteenth-century poem, "Gringore," a legend of the time of Louis XI of France, continued the medieval atmosphere, which was again evident in Heywood's short drama, which is more of a debate than a play. Several characters approach Jupiter, and demand the kind of weather that will satisfy their various wishes. Unable to reconcile their contradictory desires, Jupiter assents to all their requests, and so the weather remains unchanged.

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When Summer Wanes

ONE need not be a keen observer to note the changes which appear on the face of Nature as the long canicular days bring to their full maturity the dense foliage of the forest, the fruits of the orchard, and the flowers in the garden. The promises of spring and early summer now find fulfillment in the hard, crisp leaves of elm and maple, of beech and birch; in well-grown apples in the orchard, now taking on the first shades of red and yellow; in the blackberries, just now weighing down the bushes with their lush and tempting crops; in the gay phlox of many shades, stately dahlias, in the many-toned "glads," just now in the midst of their annual festive season. This is in many ways the season of triumph, of rejoicing. For, despite all the vicissitudes of the year, arrival at the fulfillment of the promise of spring is accomplished. The purpose of Nature's artistry is fulfilled. And so we survey the panorama which a kindly Mother Nature has set before us with admiration and quiet satisfaction, with gladness and gratitude for her marvelous, never-failing largesse.

"Rock-bottom," as the early settlers named our little valley, lies between long sloping hills. It is not extensive either in length or width—just a small valley excavated by the mighty force of massive glaciers, those huge landscape architects who in the long ago fashioned hills and valleys as easily as a child makes imitation landscapes in his box of sand. There is no mistaking the character of the artist who consoled the contour of this region, for he left behind positive proofs of his presence. Long ridges of sand, pulverized in the giant maw of this earth fashioner, "moraines," the geologist calls them, lie across the valley in parallel lines, showing the direction in which the ice-plow moved. Granite boulders dropped here and there from his earthen grist also mark the course, and on the bare ledges, lines are still visible where the stones in the icy mass chiseled into the rocky ribs of the earth. The result is a level valley scarcely a half mile in width, through which a brook winds its quiet way, fed by numerous springs of pure, cool water.

Here lies our little farm, farm by courtesy rather than from its actual character, for the work of farming has had little place in our schedule of activities. Rather is it a retreat where during the months of late spring, summer, and early autumn we sojourn, finding here the peace and quiet which furnish little respite from the daily tasks in the city. Here the weird cry of the whippoorwill is our curfew to signal the close of day, and the meadow lark our chancemaker to call up the dawn. Here birds in great variety spend the summer days, their hosts greatly increased during the northern flight in the springtime, and again in the early autumn when the tide of migration turns southward again.

THIS YEAR has been especially favorable to bird life, if one may judge from the number and variety of feathered summer visitors. Bobolinks came in early May in undiminished numbers, and for two months sprinkled the meadow with delicious melody during most of the hours of daylight. Meadow larks came and built their nests in the tall grass on the gentle slope just bordering the meadows. Robins, sparrows—song, chippling, vesper, and field—have favored us with their building, building their nests close about us in the old apple trees and in the newly planted evergreens. Flycatchers have been well represented, too. In April, came phoebe, to be followed by kingbird and chebec; and one day at mid-May the challenging note of the great-crested flycatcher announced the arrival of this migrant member of the tribe. All these have found nesting sites on our lawn and among the gnarled old apple trees which dot the landscape. Bluebirds took early possession of a rustic birdhouse set in the forks of an old apple tree, and a family of six are telling us by their far-away notes of the waning season.

A pair of flickers found a hollow apple tree within forty feet of the house to their liking, and there reared a brood of ten sturdy youngsters. Now full grown, they are sporting themselves about the farm, fine examples of

happy birdhood. I love their soft tick tick as they bound in scalloped flight from one perch to another. Not infrequently in the early morning they beat a loud tattoo on the cedar shingles on the roof of my study. The rapid strokes reverberate through the still air of the morning like the beat of a small drum. Flickers are most welcome denizens, who come early and stay late. In a rustic house built of New Jersey cedar, set at the top of a sturdy pole, tree swallows and house wrens found comfortable quarters. If we may judge by the fact that they have occupied five or six of the thirteen tenements. Now they are sitting in family groups on the bark-covered roof and along the topmost rail of the fence near by.

AND THE THRUSHS! No bird lover would be content to pass a summer in New England without the thrilling experience of the thrush chorus. Again we have had three varieties, hermit, wood, and veery, close at hand. The two last-named for weeks on end sang their vesper in the thick woods across the meadow, just as twilight fell. The hermits, a half mile away, in the gloom of the pines, poured out their song of praise, "holy, holy, holy," their silvery notes reaching far beyond the confines of the forest.

An enjoyable episode of the summer has been the doings of a pair of American bitterns that nested in the forest a half mile to the east. Soon after we first came out to the farm at the end of April, we heard their "stake-driving" along the brook. Soon they came to our meadow, on a hunt for frogs. One day in early July as I was busied with some flowers in the garden near the lily pool, my eye caught the flash of a brown figure passing quickly from the thick grass at the edge of the meadow to the low-swinging limbs of a willow near the pool. It was a bittern looking for frogs. As I turned slowly to watch his maneuvers, a breeze set the lily branches in motion. Instantly the bird straightened until his long bill, neck, and body were in a line, then began to sway with the willow, thus, as he believed, hiding himself by a close resemblance to his environment. Satisfied that I was not an enemy, suddenly drawing head, neck, and body together, he made a dart for a thick clump of iris growing at the pool's edge. But with all his cunning, the frogs were smarter. For, as the bird entered the clump of iris, plump, went every batrachian into the lily-covered water, and ten minutes of waiting yielded no supper to the hungry bittern.

BRILLIANT COLORS have not been lacking among our summer visitors. A pair of orioles swung their newly-fashioned nest from a slender Lombardy poplar of last year's planting. All the spring the male brightened the orchard with his brilliant costume of orange and black. Bluebirds nested near the roadway; goldfinches in bright yellow came and went, and a yellow warbler nesting by the brookside made frequent excursions to the lawn. A scarlet tanager now and then halted in the apple tree by the porch, but its stays were brief; it seemed always in a hurry. A male pheasant with a dress like Joseph's coat stalked across the garden in the early morning, and bobwhite now and then announced his presence in familiar tones. Purple finches and vireos came early and sang well into August. Catbirds are still frequent visitors, and a Carolina wren one day joined in with its wild yet melodious song. All in all, summer has brought a full measure of those things which delight the heart of him who with listening ear, ready eye, and receptive heart, is prepared to share the varied joys of prodigal Nature.

ALBERT F. GILMORE

Twilight—Richmond

IT WAS nearing twilight when we drove through the narrow streets of Richmond. We should have been turned toward London long since, but the evening air was soft, as daylight sounds were hushed.

"You should see Richmond Park at twilight," said my companion. "Not that I ever have—or ever would, if I weren't trying to show off English beauty to an alien."

"Am I an alien?" I asked curiously. "I don't quite like the sound of it."

"Well—the answer was unfinished, but I could see nothing in it which would prevent me from enjoying to the full the moment which was before me."

As we drove through the gates and into the park, the sun disappeared behind the trees, leaving a Turner glory of color—long streamers of yellow banded with coral and deep lavender. But now we were more concerned with things closer at hand, for the deer, sensing the coming night and the lessening of visitors, were wandering about freely, crossing the path of the car leisurely and unafraid. Three doe stepped daintily out into the road, stood gazing at us for a second with tiny hoofs raised, and then bounded across after their mother, who waited at the edge of a copse.

We parked the car and walked down to the little lake. A night wind sprang up and the trees—more rugged here than in other English parks—rugged and clattered their leaves. Before us the lake lay, a thing of unreal loveliness colored by the lingering sunset into faint pink. Across it a few ducks swam quacking, answered by geese winging over our heads. There is a wild grandeur in Richmond Park; the grass is left to grow long and freely, unlike Kensington and Kew. The trees lay off their

Elsinore

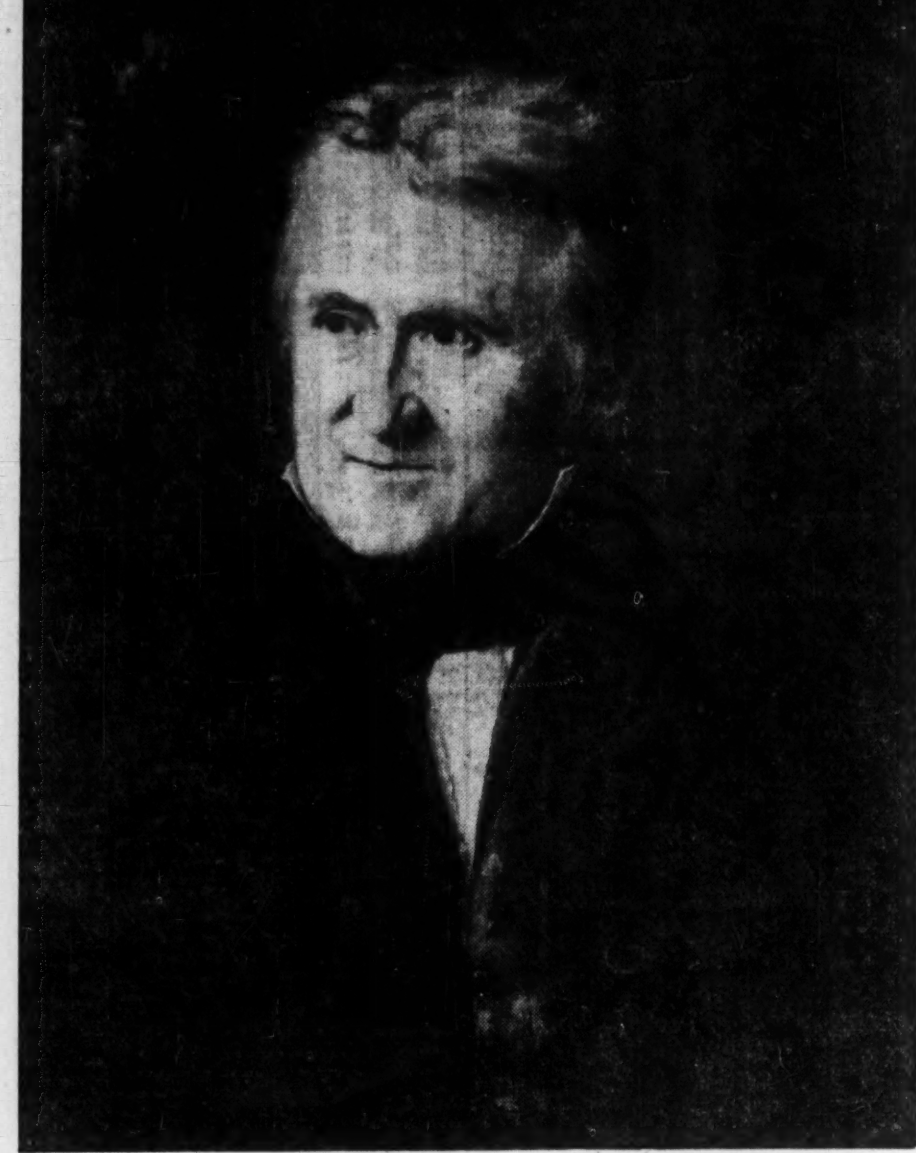
(Helsingør, Denmark)

AT ELISINORE—at sunset hour, The lights flash from the lighthouse tower, Across the panoramic Sound— And far away to Swedish ground; They tremble on the tumbling wave; Whose lapping wash is heard to lave The rocks around the high white tower— A warden of the dusky hour.

When heavy fogs obscure the form, Or churning seas lash up in storm— Driving an avalanche of foam Against this sentinel of stone; Untouched to those who passing by See with an understanding eye, The light that shines above the roar, On sharpest rock, or shallow shore.

And as each night I see the view, I praise the faithful watch of stone; Of those who trusted through the hours, And kept their watch on pharos towers. Though pageantries of ships have passed— And summer skies and wintry blast; For faith and trust can never cease, They stand as sentinels of peace.

ELSIE A. KOSFORD



Portrait of Cristofor Wilhelm Eckersberg: A painting by Wilhelm Marstrand, in the National Museum, Stockholm.

WILHELM MARSTRAND was one of Denmark's most versatile painters. His paintings vary from the light and humorous to the monumental, historical, and religious. He has also painted a number of portraits, among them the one above, of his beloved teacher, the painter, Cristofor Wilhelm Eckersberg. It shows a genial man with a ruddy face and kind, smiling eyes. The green waistcoat gives a touch of color to the picture. This painting has come into the possession of the National Museum, Stockholm, through the generosity of a Danish art collector, Mr. Wilhelm Hansen, and is one of many gifts of Danish art that Mr. and Mrs. Hansen have made to Sweden. In 1928, on the occasion of King Gustaf's birthday, the National Museum received from them a number of valuable Danish pictures; and their last donation, of some twenty pictures, was made to complete the Danish collections in Stockholm and the City Museum in Malmö.

D. D.

The Englishman's Sense of Humour

THE English have a great deal of the child in their make-up. Thus their weapon against the seriousness of life is their sense of humour; they are the great humorists among the nations and managed to make even the Great War yield its funny aspects. They are unrivalled in the development of their organs of ridicule, and nowhere does pomposity get so thoroughly laughed out of court and swollen head meet with such contempt as in England. Sense of humour means a sense of proportion in life; the man who over-estimates his own importance is a comic figure, and to take one's joys and sorrows too seriously is to lack a sense of proportion. To this feeling of the ridiculousness of a lack of proportion add sympathy for the object of ridicule, based on the feeling that one is nearly as absurd oneself, and you have the peculiar English brand of humour. Nothing is more unbearable to the Englishman than emotionalism that does not ring true, theatricality and megalomania, but at the same time nothing is more alien to him than self-contempt or exaggerated meekness. Though he generally exaggerates neither his own importance nor other people's he has a sound consciousness of his own position and lets his fellow-man have the same.

His manner of talking matches his character. His immense shyness of exaggerated expression inclines him rather to understatement. If he wants to say something really very nice about a friend he calls him "rather a decent chap," and when he cannot stand a man at any price he says he "doesn't much care about" him. "All right" and "not bad," whether applied to people, works of art or the beauties of nature, indicate a very high degree of approval. Of all words in the English of everyday

life the most characteristic and the hardest worked is undoubtedly "rather," which tones down approval and censure equally. . . . The Englishman is, moreover, perhaps the only person in the world who can see the funny side of things and people without their falling in his estimation, the explanation being that, having a sense of humour, he starts with the conviction that they are not perfect. . . . The Englishman is very much alive to the weaknesses of his countrymen and of the nation, but he forgives them and feels affection for them, and while the Parisian talks of his "Ville Lumière," the Londoner talks, with deep emotion, of "dear, dirty old London."—PAUL COHEN-PORTELLE, in "England the Unknown Isle." Translated by ALAN HARRIS. (London: Duckworth, New York: Dutton.)

Summer Fallow

("Summer fallow is a method of destroying weeds."—Webster.)

PASSES that come to long laborious days May be but measures in the music's flow; The rests or quiescences that come to show The entering of a more majestic phrase. Peaceful the pause so tenderly that molds Beauty and form still lovelier to be: Here dream may dwell while with memory, Before a richer radiance unfolds. All rhythm is a motion poised in rest, Such as endues the breaking wave with grace; So climbing arches rise on still blue space; So calm content of finding follows quest. Across a silence is great music heard: And hearts lie fallow to await the Word.

M. LOUISE BAUM

Industry

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE qualities of intelligence, initiative, and ability are the recognized foundations of industry, and must not be proscribed if commercial activities are to hold their accustomed place in a world-wide economic structure. Industrial conditions will improve, differences will be settled, and opportunity prevail, in proportion as capital and labor encourage the solving of mutual problems through co-operation, holding in ascendancy the ideals of fidelity, honesty, and true service. Less consideration of material profit-taking and wage-earning, and more spiritual thought-taking will be found to lead to the solution of many a labor difficulty. Industry involves duty, not slavery; and if the right sense of moral obligation and ethical responsibility were more regularly entertained, both employer and employee would have less cause to fear strikes, delays, competition, or other disturbing contingencies. To understand and accept the operation of infinite good, divine Principle, in connection with industrial, governmental, financial, social, and religious activities, is to establish these on the right basis.

In Christian Science we learn that divine Love, Infinite Mind, is God. Mind and Love know no limitation or cessation; and when it is understood that man is God's spiritual idea or likeness, the sense of lack, unemployment, and poverty will be replaced by a diviner sense of supply. Through this divine sense, abundance, activity, and true spiritual riches will be demonstrated. This Science is provable.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, says in her book "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 287): "Love talked and not lived in a poor shift for the weak and worldly. Love lived in a court or cot is God exemplified, governing governments, industries, human rights, liberty, life." As there is no profit without labor in industry, so there can be no healing in Christian Science without spiritual understanding. The demonstration of God's power to destroy sin, sickness, disease—all inharmonious—is effected by gaining both the letter and the spirit of this Science.

Mankind's first duty is to understand God and man. Mrs. Eddy saw clearly what is most needed; and in pointing out the pitfalls in the path of progress she wrote (ibid., p. 286): "To my sense, the most imminent dangers con-

fronting the coming century are: the robbing of people of life and liberty under the warrant of the Scriptures; the claims of politics and of human power, industrial slavery, and insufficient freedom of honest competition; and ritual, creed, and trusts in place of the Golden Rule." Can any code of ethics, in or out of industry, find higher or more authoritative precedent than that given by our Master, Jesus the Christ, in the Golden Rule? And do we not find the greatest consideration for services faithfully rendered in his words (Luke 10:7): "The labourer is worthy of his hire?"

The writer of Proverbs has referred us to the prudent ant as an example of industry, saying (6:6-8): "Consider her ways, and be wise: which having no guide, overseer, or ruler, provideth her meat in the summer, and gathereth her food in the harvest." Gathering food and providing meat are spiritually symbolic of the effective practice of Christian Science, namely, the realization that God's law is ever operative, and the demonstration, through spiritual industry, of man's oneness with Life, Truth, and Love. Christian Science reveals the aliveness and perfection of God, the infinite creator of the universe, including man. Our only real industry, therefore, is to work for God by proving that His attributes are ever available and effective in routing the falsities of mortal mind. We can trustingly and understandingly turn away from the beliefs of inharmonious and failure in industry, from the error of sickness and disease in the human body, and from the falsity of life and pleasure in materiality, as we see these as but illusions inhering solely in mortal mind, and as we perceive that God, divine Mind, is the perfect cause of the universe.

The elimination of envy, malice, hatred, and revenge, and the establishment in individual human consciousness of the spiritual qualities of love, compassion, forgiveness, patience, and tenderness, are vital. The worker in Christian Science counts it a joy to serve in this vineyard of inspiration and aspiration. This activity is spiritual industry, bequeathed to man by spiritual reflection. The profitable operation of God's business does not involve material concepts. Mrs. Eddy has aptly written in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 242): "In patient obedience to a patient God, let us labor to dissolve with the universal solvent of Love the adamant of error—self-will, self-justification, and self-love—equal wars against spirituality and is the law of sin and death." If through industrious, prayerful consecration to good we are overcoming the lie of personal sense and human will; if through trust in God as divine intelligence and the recognition of man as His upright child we are improving our daily opportunities, we need never despair of attaining to the demonstration of health, happiness, and abundance.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish.)

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Listed Stock
QuotationsStocks Continue
To Point Upward
In Quiet Market

By Forrest Price
Stocks again point upward.
But that is not saying much, for
trading volume was light.

Total sales were only 450,000
shares.

Even for a two-hour session that
is a very small total.

A good many traders were out of
town for the Labor Day holiday.

And then there were some who
determined not to do anything until
the war clouds abroad cleared.

So far as business news was con-
cerned, about everything pointed to
continued recovery and a busy fall.

Specialty issues were largely traded
today. The standard stocks made
slight headway.

Gains of a point or so were estab-
lished by Electric Power & Light
& Heat, Union Bag & Paper,
United Fruit, U. S. Distributing, and
Warren Foundry & Pipe.

Gamewell, Sloss, Sheffield, preferred,
Kelsey Hayes issues, Lehman, Na-
tional Department Stores preferred,
National Steel, American & Foreign
Power 6 per cent, American Power
& Light 5 per cent, American Tele-
phone, and American Typefounders
preferred.

Norfolk & Western advanced more
than 2 points.

Improvement also was shown by
Public Service of New Jersey, West-
ern Union, Consolidated Gas, Union
Pacific, Case, Paramount Pictures, d.
i. Pont and Loew's.

In the bond department U. S.
Governments followed their custom-
ary downward pattern. But the de-
clines were slight. Treasury 3's and
Home Owners' Loan 2's were a bit
higher. Among the foreign, Italian
7's were steady. Corporate issues
were mixed, showing about as many
gains as losses.

Among the commodities cotton
was inclined to lag. Wheat moved
forward briskly.

Market observers are impressed
with the manner in which stock sell-
ing is absorbed. They assert that
this is taken as a good indication of
the conservative operations of traders
and investors during the last few
months.

It is believed that a very large
percentage of buying has been for
"keepers." That is, the purchases of
securities has been for the long pull.
It also is pointed out that in the de-
cline of early this week compara-
tively few margin calls were made
by brokers.

Anyhow it is noted that no radical
change of sentiment is observed in
any direction, although the com-
paratively small volume of stock
trading the last few days indicates
that many traders are finding seats
on the sidelines very comfortable at
present.

Farm Price Index
Rises in August

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (AP)—An
increase of four points in the farm
price index for the month ended
Aug. 15 is reported by the Depart-
ment of Agriculture.

Attributing the increase to sharp
gains in hog and wheat prices, the
department said the index figure
Aug. 15 was 106, compared with 102
a month ago. In the index, average
prices from 1909 to 1914 equal 100.

Meat prices advanced 2.8 per cent.
Bacon was up 6 per cent; ham, 7.9
per cent; pork chops, 3.7 per cent,
and lamb 5 per cent.

Beef prices also advanced from
late July to early August. The high-
est increase was 2.3 per cent for
steak steaks.

The prices of fruits and vegetables
declined. Cereals remained the same.

Retail Food Prices Show
Rise in Two Weeks' Period

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (AP)—In-
creased pork and lamb prices were
largely responsible for a slight in-
crease in retail food prices in gen-
eral in the two weeks ended Aug. 13.

A Labor Department survey of
prices in principal cities showed a
general advance of 0.8 of 1 per cent
over the previous two weeks.

Meat prices advanced 2.8 per cent.
Bacon was up 6 per cent; ham, 7.9
per cent; pork chops, 3.7 per cent,
and lamb 5 per cent.

Beef prices also advanced from
late July to early August. The high-
est increase was 2.3 per cent for
steak steaks.

The prices of fruits and vegetables
declined. Cereals remained the same.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press
New York
Stocks: Steady; leaders narrow
in trading.

Bonds: Mixed; U. S. governments
easy.

Curb: Improved; specialties in de-
mand.

Foreign exchanges: Quiet; vari-
ations slight.

Cotton: Barely steady; hedge sell-
ing and liquidation.

Sugar: Closed.

Dividend Declarations

Initial
Company Name Payable Date Record Date
Comp. Inc. \$1.75 Q. 30 Sept. 30
Curtis Publishing Co. 75c Q. 1 Sept. 10
Duke Power Co. 75c Q. 1 Sept. 14
K. I. & N. 60c Q. 1 Sept. 14
D. W. 75c Q. 1 Sept. 14

Bituminous Coal Output
NEW YORK (AP)—National Coal Associ-
ation estimates bituminous coal pro-
duction in the United States during the week
ended Aug. 24 at approximately 6,240,000
net tons. In the previous week the output
as reported by the Bureau of Mines, was
5,860,000 net tons, while for the corresponding
week last year it was 6,214,000 net tons.

Wabash Ry. Assets
NEW YORK (AP)—Wabash Ry. reports current
assets as of June 30 totaled \$10,663,000, in-
cluding \$4,400,000 cash, contracted with current
liabilities of \$1,641,000.

Pere Marquette Assets
NEW YORK (AP)—Pere Marquette Ry. reports current
assets as of June 30 totaled \$10,663,000, in-
cluding \$4,400,000 cash, contracted with current
liabilities of \$1,641,000.

Stock Prices Improve Moderately in Small Volume of Trading

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Business and Industry

Soviet May Return To Gold Standard In New Deflation

An Associated Press dispatch appearing on this page on Aug. 14 mentioned the currency reforms which are being inaugurated in the U. S. S. R. They are the most drastic of their kind since the regime began. Hence the extended explanation by our own correspondents in Moscow will be of considerable interest.

MOSCOW—Further deflationary measures designed to strengthen the internal purchasing power of the Soviet paper ruble and eventually to stabilize the ruble so that a partial return to the gold standard will be possible, are announced by Mr. G. Grinko, Commissar of Finance.

To the outer world, Soviet Russia's return to any sort of gold standard would merely be evidence of the regime's stability. But to Russian Communists it means the end of a long-standing dispute among Soviet theorists. Resumption of the use of this "capitalistic" device is further evidence that the dominant group in Russia has abandoned the notion that a rationing system can replace "money economy."

Gold Reserves—The deflationary measures now proposed include sharp reductions in the top-heavy bureaucracy, abolition of intermediary organs which have stood between the central organs and individual state enterprises, and tightening of government credit to enterprises which have proved to be unprofitable.

At the same time, Soviet gold reserves are being increased, foreign purchases are being restricted as nearly as possible to foreign sales, and paper currency is being retired so rapidly that dozens of Soviet enterprises are unable to meet their pay rolls promptly because they cannot get currency from state banks. In many instances recently workers have not been paid in full for months.

The rate at which the ruble can be stabilized is receiving careful consideration. Soviet financial experts are confident that the ruble can be "pegged" at about 10 rubles to the American dollar. When this becomes possible, the awkward system of currency control which has set up two systems of currency in Russia and prevented the movement of the paper ruble on international exchange will be abandoned.

Russia's "planned economy," as Mr. Grinko admits, has kept alive thousands of enterprises which could not have survived in a competitive economy. The Commissar of Finance explained that since 1929 the Soviet state has been primarily interested in laying foundations for an independent heavy and military industry, and has established industries without regard to profitability. It is establishing and maintaining this enormous mass of unprofitable industry could be met in a predominantly agricultural country like Russia only by lowering the living standards of the people. Obviously, this has occurred.

Foundation Laid—But now, declared Mr. Grinko, the foundations of Soviet industry have been laid. Russia is in a position to manufacture most of its own heavy machinery and military equipment with its own raw materials. It is therefore possible for the Soviet government to judge the value of new and existing enterprises by their possibilities for profit.

It is open to question whether such a standard of judgment will be effectively extended under the Soviet system, where the country's entire economy is subject to political dictatorship. For political reasons, the Kremlin frequently has approved enterprises which are economically unsound, and there is no evidence that this process can be halted. The Soviets have imprisoned and even shot economists who questioned the advantages of certain politico-economic policies.

Nevertheless, it is significant that Mr. Grinko, speaking for the Kremlin, forecasts a stabilized paper ruble through the use of deflationary economies. His comments suggest that the Soviet government will abandon a number of minor unprofitable enterprises if the stabilized ruble makes it possible to purchase abroad certain types of consumers' goods to Soviet advantage.

The Soviet state has endeavored to extract from its people the maximum amount of labor for minimum expenditure, justifying such policy by the need to make Russia industrially independent. And, promising brilliant future rewards for labor after industrial foundations have been laid.

Unprofitable Enterprises—Evidence has accumulated recently that Soviet leaders are beginning to realize for the first time the enormous cost to their people of maintaining so many unprofitable enterprises. Apparently the leaders appreciate that the people can hardly be driven at so high a pace much longer. The new proposals for stabilizing the ruble and returning at least partially to a gold standard may logically be construed as an effort through this means to lighten the burdens of the Russian people.

Uruguay's Exports to U. S. Drops Sharply In July

MONTVIDEO, Aug. 31.—A decline of 50 per cent in export trade with the United States is recorded by Uruguay for the month of July as compared with June, but trade was 24 per cent greater than in July, 1934, according to the United States Vice-Consul here.

Declared shipments to the American market in the three months compared were as follows: July, 1935, \$523,977; June, 1935, \$1,047,537; July, 1934, \$423,403.

Exports of Uruguayan products alone were valued at \$305,929 in July, 1935, compared with \$577,690 in June and \$277,410 in July, 1934.

Retail Buying Shows Highest Gains in Agricultural Regions

Congress Spends 20 P. C. of U. S. Income

THE Seventy-fourth Congress just ended appropriated \$10,250,000,000, equivalent to over 20 per cent of the total annual income of all the people in the United States in 1934, according to Alexander Hamilton Institute. Total income in 1934 amounted to \$49,440,000,000.

It is apparent that this appropriation represents another long step toward a serious financial crisis for which any benefits afforded by the laws enacted will provide poor compensation, says the report. This is especially true since a number of the laws passed are likely to prove detrimental to the country's spending orgy.

In the first place, a number of the measures are questionable constitutionally, necessitating a period of uncertainty until the Supreme Court renders its decisions, according to the report. In the second place, some of the laws are based on unsound economic reasoning, example of a measure which can be criticized on both of these counts is the Guffey-Snyder Coal Act, the report concludes.

Mortgage Mortality High Because Risks Not Well Studied

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—There would not have been the high mortality in mortgage experience if the five fundamental aspects of mortgage risk had been given the proper consideration in the past, according to Frederick M. Babcock, chief of the underwriting section of the Federal Housing Administration.

These aspects are: 1. The property on which the mortgage is placed. 2. The neighborhood in which the property is or is to be located. 3. The relation of the property to the neighborhood.

4. The borrower and his relationship to the transaction. 5. The "mortgage pattern" or the terms of the proposed transaction. It is upon the basis of these fundamentals, according to Mr. Babcock, that the Federal Housing Administration works in the selection of all mortgage risks which it insures.

In the investigations made by the Administration it was found that the greatest demand for housing today is in the moderate priced class of homes, averaging from \$5000 to \$10,000, and mortgages on such types of property constitute the best risks in that field of investments.

"In this country," Mr. Babcock said, "we have long neglected building homes for people of moderate means."

Store Sales Mount In San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO.—Sales of department stores of San Francisco are a pretty good indication of the increased buying power of the people in this part of the country.

From May through July San Francisco department stores registered sales increases of 11.2 per cent, 11.3 per cent and 24.6 per cent, respectively, over the strike-depressed levels of the corresponding months last year, according to the August Business Outlook published by the Wells Fargo Bank of San Francisco.

The first seven months show an 8.6 per cent increase over sales in the like period last year, which in turn were 7.6 per cent above corresponding 1934 levels.

Department store inventories on July 1 were 2.9 per cent smaller than they were a year earlier; collections continue to be reported "good."

In San Francisco passenger automobile sales increased somewhat from June to July, and for the year to date were larger than in any similar period since 1930; in fact, they were slightly larger than the entire year's sales in 1934, 10 per cent above total sales of 1933 and 34 per cent above total 1932 sales.

Commercial-car sales, which held up relatively better during the depression years, do not show such large increases; but even so they show a gain of 10 per cent over 1934, and 123 per cent, respectively, over sales in the first seven months of 1934, 1933 and 1932.

Alents Breed Valuable Blue Fox, Fish And Trap In Rainy Fog-Bound Islands

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Aleutian Islands, a festoon of land fragments strung from the Alaska Peninsula for 1500 miles across the north Pacific Ocean, have one of the rainiest regions in the territory of the United States. The annual rainfall is about 69 inches and there are 250 rainy days in the year, according to the National Geographic Society.

Nevertheless water supplies are limited because there are no great watersheds or rivers. Vegetables cannot be grown under glass. There is no wood on the islands; natives use driftwood and animal oils for heat. Fox hang over the islands the year round. Gales lash the coasts, making anchorage treacherous.

New Industrial Financing Goes Ahead in London

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—Revival of industrial financing is gaining momentum in Great Britain, and it is now possible for industrial concerns to issue equity stocks for expansion. During the month of July of this year, the total of such issues was \$53,909,000, the highest total for any month since March, 1932, and included an issue of \$31,000,000 for railway electrification in London.

These facts are revealed in a survey of the capital market in Great Britain by Frederick Oakley, manager of Albert Frank Colquhoun Law Ltd., London. Mr. Oakley points out that an expanding volume of new issues is one of the most trustworthy signs of recovery as it indicates that trade and industry have sufficient confidence in the future to undertake expansion and new development. New financing and new issues in the United States are consequently being watched with interest by investors in Great Britain.

Sign of Recovery—It is interesting in this connection, writes Mr. Oakley, to examine the movements in the new issue market in Great Britain in connection with the undoubted trade recovery which has taken place over here during the past year or two.

"New capital issues in Great Britain reached a high level in the boom year of 1928, when the total figure was \$362,519,000. Then with the collapse of the boom at the end of 1929, issues began to fall off. In 1930 the total was \$253,749,000, and in 1931, \$236,160,000. So far attempts to fight depression with new money had kept the figure fairly high.

With the depression at its worst there was complete collapse, and in 1932 the total of new issues was only \$88,666,000. In 1933 the first signs of recovery were evident with a total of \$113,038,000, and the figure gradually crept up to \$132,869,000 in 1934 and \$150,190,000 in 1935. It should be realized that these statistics represent only "new" money. Conversion issues, short-term Government borrowing, etc., are excluded.

Upward Trend—"The current year has seen the movement gathering way. At first the only issues with a chance of success were those of government and corporation stocks and debentures and preference shares in first-class industrial and other companies. As confidence slowly returned it became possible to issue stocks of a less purely investment character. High prices attracted money for the expansion and development of South African and other mining and trade improvement at home."

In the investigations made by the Administration it was found that the greatest demand for housing today is in the moderate priced class of homes, averaging from \$5000 to \$10,000, and mortgages on such types of property constitute the best risks in that field of investments.

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Price of U. S. Farm Land Averages 10 P. C. Above Low

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—Farm land values have risen for the country as a whole on an average of nearly 10 per cent since the 1933 low, for some sections more than 30 per cent. But there is no boom, nor, in the opinion of experts in the field, is there likely to be one.

Perhaps in this gradual, natural increase in farm land prices may be seen one of the most reassuring indications of the stability, in certain fundamental respects, of the whole current recovery process.

Prices Below Normal—So gradual and natural has been the general rise, due considerably to this attitude, that it is described by H. C. M. Case, chief in farm management at the University of Illinois, as a "quiet, unobtrusive, mainly a stabilization of values. The recovery from the low point of 1933 still leaves prices far below prewar levels, he points out. Present prices are about 10 per cent of the 1912-1914 normal.

The upward movement, though general enough to warrant broad conclusions, has not been nationwide or equally distributed. During the past two years 37 states showed increases, six reported no change and five experienced drops, according to U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics figures.

Decreases of 1 and 2 Per Cent—Declines were shown between March 1, 1933 and August 1, 1935, in Colorado, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and South Dakota. The decreases were all between 1 and 2 per cent, according to C. L. Steward, chief in land economics at the Illinois school. States which saw no marked change in farm land values during this period were: Maine, Rhode Island, New York, Nevada, and Wyoming. Even the land of Mississippi, however, a "strengthening" of the market, the red had increases, South Carolina's being more than 33 per cent.

The east south central states including Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi, showed the best sectional gains, an average of 17.7 per cent, while the New England group had the greatest sectional decrease.

In New England officials point out

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By H. V. Hodson

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London. It is rapidly becoming impossible for any one man to keep pace with developments in the restriction of tin. The tin market is a complex of news interest flashes from nitrate to mutton, from tin to tea; and every now and again there is a grand ensemble with most of the tin market's action in the tin market.

When the news of the increased tin quota was known, the spot price of tin fell by over \$4 a ton in the course of a day, and the forward price by over \$3 a ton. As I write, the price of cash tin has slumped \$11 in a week, and that of three-months tin by over \$20. Yet in the same period, a leading Oriental tin share like Malayan Tin ordinary has risen from 27s. 9d. to 29s. and is still on the rise; and this is typical of other prominent tin shares.

The tin market is only one part of the world, or one country, accuses another about its share in this drama, it is almost always a case of "one man's meat is another man's poison." The tin market is a complex of news interest flashes from nitrate to mutton, from tin to tea; and every now and again there is a grand ensemble with most of the tin market's action in the tin market.

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Fall Retail Trade Seen Rising Over Summer Business

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—The weather favored acquisition of autumn goods during the past week and retail trade improved. Purchases for Labor Day celebrations also was a helpful factor, according to the weekly trade review by Dun & Bradstreet.

The summer season is closing with some of the most spectacular increases in many years recorded for both the production and distribution of merchandise, says the report, and preparations are under way for a week-end boom during the fall.

Wholesale buying, the report continues, assumed a more leisurely pace. Although production in a few divisions was curtailed to permit arrangements for higher schedules, the general rise in industrial operations has yet to be checked.

Increases Smaller—Because of the rising trend of retail distribution at the close of August last year, increases over the comparative showing of 1934 were smaller than during the opening weeks of the month, as an increase of 2.5 per cent. For the preceding week the advance was 2.14 per cent.

At New York City, clearings were \$2,992,664,000, an increase of 3.16 per cent over the amount reported last year, while the aggregate for centers outside of New York City of \$1,562,972,000 was 15.8 per cent higher.

The increase continued mainly at New York City, and was due, in part, to the heavy losses reported a year ago. Clearings also were substantially higher at other points, every city contributing to the gain shown. The larger increases were at Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Richmond, Atlanta, Detroit, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, San Francisco, Portland and Seattle.

The total for the final week of August this year was \$432,000,000, or 2.5 per cent higher than for the preceding week, whereas for the like two weeks of last year the reduction was \$568,386,000. Clearings for the final week of August usually are close to the lowest of the year.

Chicago clearings were \$218,100,000, compared with \$201,100,000 a year ago, an increase of 8.5 per cent.

Steel Industry Reports Increase In July Pay Rolls

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—A 2 per cent increase in pay rolls of the steel industry during July over June was reported by the American Iron & Steel Institute, notwithstanding a decline of 2 per cent in operating. The increase over the corresponding month last year was nearly \$80,000,000 or 22 per cent.

July pay rolls in the industry totaled \$42,725,150, compared with \$41,902,874 the month before and \$43,912,821 in July a year ago. Operations were at 39.44 per cent of capacity, compared with 40.31 per cent in June and 27.06 per cent in July, 1934.

The total number employed in the steel industry in July of this year was 415,937, a decline of only two tenths of 1 per cent from the total of 416,732 employees in June. In July, 1934, employees numbered 424,126.

Earnings of employees receiving hourly, piecework or tonnage wages averaged 64.7 cents an hour in July, compared with the average of 65.1 cents an hour earned by these employees the month before. In July, 1934, the average hourly wage rate was 63.2 cents an hour.

Wage-earning employees worked an average of 31.5 hours a week in July, while in June the average work week was 31.4 hours. In July a year ago wage-earning employees worked an average of only 24.4 hours a week each.

Better Business Bureaus Appoint New Officers

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 31.—(P)—Edward L. Greene, manager of the National Better Business Bureau of New York City, is the new president of the National Association of Better Business Bureaus, Inc.

He was elected last night at the closing session of the annual day convention, which was held at the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria, New York City. Other officers elected included: Vice-president, Louis Rothchild of Washington, D. C., and secretary-treasurer, Homer E. Frye of Columbus, Ohio.

A bureau manager from each of the seven geographic districts of the association in the United States and Canada were appointed to the board of governors.

The bureau managers are George H. Miller, Providence, R. I.; T. M. Overley, Indianapolis, Ind.; Geoffrey W. Loughrey, Milwaukee; Clyde Kemery, Oklahoma City, and Charles Curley, San Diego, California.

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We Are Centrally Located

PILGRIM TRUST COMPANY

Crop Harvest Nearly Doubles Last Year's

U. S. Production of Corn, Oats & Barley

Chart by Standard Statistics Co., Inc.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

CURRENT estimates of the production of corn, oats and barley place the crop at almost double the 1934 harvest.

U. S. Bank Clearings Have Increase of 25 P. C. Over 12 Months

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—(P)—Bank clearings showed another large gain for the week ended Aug. 28.

The total for the 22 leading cities, as reported by Dun & Bradstreet, was \$4,555,636,000, compared with \$3,622,921,000 a year ago, an increase of 25.5 per cent. For the preceding week the advance was 2.14 per cent.

At New York City, clearings were \$2,992,664,000, an increase of 3.16 per cent over the amount reported last year, while the aggregate for centers outside of New York City of \$1,562,972,000 was 15.8 per cent higher.

The increase continued mainly at New York City, and was due, in part, to the heavy losses reported a year ago. Clearings also were substantially higher at other points, every city contributing to the gain shown. The larger increases were at Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Richmond, Atlanta, Detroit, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, San Francisco, Portland and Seattle.

The total for the final week of August this year was \$432,000,000, or 2.5 per cent higher than for the preceding week, whereas for the like two weeks of last year the reduction was \$568,386,000. Clearings for the final week of August usually are close to the lowest of the year.

Chicago clearings were \$218,100,000, compared with \$201,100,000 a year ago, an increase of 8.5 per cent.

Following the excellent turnover since the first of the month, lighter buying was in evidence in most branches of the wholesale markets during the week. Retailers already have received substantial inventories and now are awaiting the test of consumer buying before making additions to their previous commitments. While in excess of a year ago the number of visitors at the leading markets was smaller than a week earlier, as many trips were postponed until after Labor Day. Mail orders, however, reached sizable proportions, rush shipments being requested for furniture, hardware, children's apparel, for garments, blankets, novelty jewelry, stationery and school supplies.

While gains in wholesale orders are expected to be small during the first half of September, fall volume already has exceeded that of a year ago by a range of 7 up to 50 per cent, if drugs and packing house products be excepted, with one of the most marked features the stronger emphasis placed on merchandise of the better qualities.

Shortages Develop In Hardware Trade

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—Hardware sales this month are well ahead of the like period of 1934, in spite of a lull that has caused activity to drop somewhat below activity in July of this year, according to Hardware Age.

Late fall in orders for summer goods have been at a rate so unexpected by the wholesalers that shortages have been the rule rather than the exception, Hardware Age declared. Manufacturers, too, have been pleasantly embarrassed by the large late demand.

With the summer season now emerging into an expected busy fall, it seems certain that wholesale and retail volume records for a number of years past will be bettered, the report said.

Loans to Farmers in July Show Marked Increase

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—More middle-section financing by farmers this year was reflected in a report from the Farm Credit Administration, which showed that loans by production credit associations in July amounted to \$9,437,000 compared to \$6,938,000 in July, 1934.

The heaviest demand for short-term loans during the month was in the northwestern states. With indications of the best marketing season in several years, farmers' credit requirements for additional equipment and for harvesting and marketing expenses are being financed in increasing numbers by the production credit associations established under the Farm Credit Administration in 1923-24.

Total loans to farmers by production credit associations January 1 to July 31, 1935, aggregated \$108,970,000.

The decrease during the past week, compared with the total of a year ago, was largely in the East and South. There was an increase in the West and the number reported for the Pacific coast states was also higher.

Insolvencies with liabilities of \$5000 and over, in each instance, numbered 115 for the latest week, against 106 such defaults in the week previous and 143 a year ago.

Canada's Overseas Newsprint Trade Expected to Rise

MONTREAL, Aug. 31.—The probability of a steadily increasing overseas demand for Canadian newsprint is suggested in data reproduced in the current bank letter of the Royal Bank of Canada. Canada has 40 per cent of the world's newsprint capacity. It produces two-thirds of the newsprint entering into international trade. Also it has excess capacity as compared with 1934 production greater than that of the whole of the rest of the world.

The reasons for the expectation that demand will increase are several. Scandinavian output seems to be approaching the maximum that can be economically produced in that area. A like report has been made concerning Newfoundland.

U. S. Could Raise Output—While it is said that the United States could greatly increase production by developing mills in Oregon or Alaska or by a new process, making use of the pines in the South, such developments would involve large investments, which seem improbable unless newsprint prices rule much higher than in recent years. It is possible that there may be an increase in the amount available from Russia, but in that country there has been a steady increase in home demand, and it may even prove difficult for Russia to keep abreast of her own requirements. In these circumstances a study of the trend of consumption in foreign markets must be of peculiar interest to Canada.

Between 1927 and 1934 newsprint consumption in Great Britain increased from 844,000 to 1,291,000 tons; that in France from 235,000 to 400,000 tons; that in Russia from 85,000 to 183,000 tons, and total overseas consumption showed an increase of more than 1,300,000 tons.</

Tokyo-Moscow Split in English Companies Border Accord In Asia Looms

By a Staff Correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO.—A slight step forward toward relaxation of the Soviet-Japanese frontier tension has been registered as a result of the Soviet agreement to set up a boundary commission for the purpose of removing causes of friction on the long frontier and settling incidents quickly on the spot if they do occur.

This agreement was recently conveyed by Dr. Constantin Yourenoff, Soviet Ambassador in Tokyo, to Koki Hirota, Japanese Foreign Minister. Several conversations about the details of setting up the commission have already taken place between the two diplomats.

Several points of difference between the Soviet and the Japanese views about the proper scope and functions of the proposed commission have already cropped up. Japan apparently desires a tripartite commission, with representatives of Japan, Manchoukuo and the Soviet Union. The Soviet Government prefers a system of two commissions, one consisting of Soviet and Japanese representatives, the other of Soviet and Manchoukuan representatives.

Functions of Commission

Still more important, perhaps, is the disagreement about the proper functions of the commission, or commissions. Japan wants to give the new body wide powers and to link up its establishment with a reduction of the Soviet military forces on the Siberian side of the Amur River. The Soviet Government, on the other hand, desires to restrict the functions of the commission to the question of settling the question of the commission and that of partial troop withdrawal as separate and distinct.

A characteristic diplomatic maneuver in this connection, was the presentation, almost on the eve of Dr. Yourenoff's expressed consent to the setting up of a border commission, of a very strongly worded Soviet note about alleged violations of the Soviet frontier by Japanese and Manchoukuan troops and gunboats. The Soviet note listed eight alleged instances when the frontier had been illegally crossed, and contained the phrase:

"These facts are fraught with grave consequences to our relations." The Japanese military authorities have denied in a general way the accusations that Japanese troops counter-accused against the Soviet troops. Japanese naval authorities declare that the Soviet Union has no right to regard the Amur River as an exclusive preserve for Soviet gunboats.

European Precedents

The Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs takes a very unfavorable view of the phrase about "grave consequences," and it certainly seems improbable that the Soviet Government will take any strong action as a result of petty border incidents, the responsibility for which is probably fairly evenly divided between the two sides.

But the presentation of the note just on the eve of the agreement to create a boundary commission and the wide publicity which it received in Moscow seem to have pursued a definite aim: to show that the Soviet Government is not yet convinced that it would be safe to diminish appreciably its military preparations in the Far East.

Dr. Yourenoff suggested that the Soviet-Romanian border pact of 1923 might serve as a model for the proposed Soviet-Japanese-Manchoukuan arrangement. Mr. Hirota was inclined to demur, on the ground that the Soviet-Romanian pact is no longer operative and that Japan would prefer an instrument of a more far-reaching character, resembling perhaps the Soviet border agreement with Poland.

Behind this fencing over the terms of the border agreement lies the larger unsolved issue of whether armament reduction on the Soviet side of the frontier should precede or follow the conclusion of a non-

British Sea Resort Auctioned to Pay Inheritance Taxes

By a Staff Correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON.—Britain's heavy inheritance duties are behind the decision to auction off one of the most popular English holiday beaches. The foreshore at Cornhill, Isle of Wight, is in fact to be sold to the auctioneer's hammer in London on Sept. 27.

The crowds which invade holiday resorts in the summer months have become so used to free access to the British coastline that it has come to be regarded as something of a shock to realize that there could ever be a question of such a sale.

At present Sandown and Shanklin Urban District Council hold practically the whole of the shore in question for a nominal rent of £2 a year. This lease expires in April, 1938.

An explanation of the sale from the owners says:

"The foreshore has been in the hands of the White-Popham family for many generations. . . . Owing to the death of the previous life tenant a few years ago many claims have had to be paid, and now that the lease is drawing to an end a favorable opportunity presents itself to put the matter on an ordinary commercial footing and of reimbursing the estate for the heavy payments that have had to be made. By putting the property up to auction the council (Shanklin) are not deprived of an opportunity of acquiring it."

After 1938 the new purchaser of the shore will be able to control and manage the beach as he chooses. It is hoped that the Sandown and Shanklin Council will prove the highest bidder and make as little change as possible in the amenities for the resort's visitors.

Clouds Television Outlook

By a Staff Correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Television enthusiasts in the United States looking on the organized state of the art and lack of standards in this country have pointed to England as a land where seemingly ideal conditions reigned. A government committee had set a standard of 240 lines an inch definition at a frame speed of 25 pictures a second. To this standard the Marconi-Electrical Musical Industries group and the Baird Company, the two leading companies in England, had apparently agreed.

But according to the latest technical dispatches it appears the English method of control can become split and confused. Thus it is learned that the Marconi-E. M. I. has kicked over the traces and has set definition standard for itself of 405 lines to the inch with a frame speed of 25 pictures a second interlaced to give the effect of 50 pictures a second. The Baird Company continues to work on the original "standard."

Such an attitude in England can only be regarded as unfortunate and one which may retard the television revolution in this country. The television in England had caused a temporary halt of radio set buying on the normal presumption by the public that television receivers were soon to be on the market. A further delay caused by a change in standards is going to confuse the issue and possibly irritate the public.

Television, inadvertently, was given a bad send-off in the United States several years ago when a newspaper announced that "television was just around the corner." Only recently, radio editors in convention in Boston after surveying the television situation among themselves concluded that television was "just around the corner" and that set buying could continue for several years before a genuine decision about the purchase of television receivers would be necessary.

But even though there is no common television front in England, partial introduction of television, at least for experimenters, now awaits only the completion of the two transmitters which are to be operated alternately by the Marconi-E. M. I. and Baird groups. Construction of these transmitters is being pushed at the Alexandra Palace on the northern outskirts of London.

As a palliative to the disappointed experimenters, however, the government-appointed committee has stated it "is satisfied that receivers can be constructed which will be able to receive both transmissions without undue complication or expensive adjustment."

The Baird Company, in contrast to the newly formed corporate alliance of the Marconi group, has "laid its cards on the table" and it

is known that the Baird transmissions combine all that is proved and efficient from their own, and German research work. They have obtained the best results with film.

The Baird Company continues to work on the original "standard." The E. M. I. company, as stated above intends to use higher definition and more pictures a second, but they have not published their methods. It is known though that their system is "entirely electrical" and that it embodies modifications of Zworykin's "inconspecto," developed in the United States by the inventor at the Radio Corporation of America laboratories in Camden, N. J.

The "Scophony," yet another British system, has been very favorably reported by the few privileged to witness it. One of the experts in its development is G. W. Walton, who devised a method of sending pictures by wireless. The "Scophony" is linked up with E. H. Cole & Co., a large firm of radio manufacturers.

Germany is the first country on the Continent to give a high definition television service on ultra-short waves. Pictures and outdoor scenes are transmitted three times a week for an hour and a half from the Berlin station. Several manufacturers are marketing television receivers, mostly the cathode-ray type, though there is one receiver using mechanical scanning.

France, which has only recently become definitely interested in ordinary acoustical broadcasting, has not yet entered the television field.

[In view of the holiday on Monday, Sept. 2, the weekly short-wave feature appears today.]

Ohio Farm Bureau Proves Quality Is What Makes Price

By a Staff Correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

SMITHVILLE, Ohio.—The Wayne County potato crop now rattling through the graders here is adding another chapter to the story of the Ohio Farm Bureau campaign for the conquest of the markets. With Ohio potatoes bringing the highest prices in years, the farmers here are adding this potato victory to the one already scored in eggs.

It was through egg marketing that members of the Farm Bureau Federation learned their first lesson. Farmers were selling their eggs to hucksters at whatever prices they could get. At the same time, quality eggs were coming in from outside the State to occupy leading positions in the Cleveland markets.

Therefore the Farm Bureau set about finding the reason why. They found that the Ohio farmers were not supplying a uniform and dependable grade of eggs, and decided to standardize Ohio eggs and build up a brand name that would guarantee quality. A central plant was set up, and an educational campaign started among the farmers. Branch grading plants sorted and graded and shipped to the central plant.

Now the Fisher Brothers Company, which operates 300 stores in Cleveland, features Farm Bureau eggs and the farmer is getting a premium above the best market price.

Much the same situation existed in the potato market, and the Farm Bureau moved to correct the condition. Two potato grading plants were set up in the potato counties. Last fall, in order to get the campaign started, the Farm Bureau got contracts from the farmers for 25,000 bushels. Grading and marketing followed.

Almost immediately the farm bureau plants started shipping a grade of potatoes that were as good as any coming in from outside. The farmers recognized what was going on and started bringing their crop into the farm bureau stations. Last year, the first one in the big campaign saw the Farm Bureau plant bring 165,000 bushels. This year the amount handled is expected to far exceed that.

**Croll Lauds Britain's
Cash Relief Payments**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO.—Unemployment insurance was described as the "first and best" of three methods of assisting the jobless by Hon. David Croll, Minister of Welfare of Ontario, on his recent return from Great Britain where he studied relief methods.

Cash relief, which Mr. Croll has consistently advocated in Ontario, is used almost exclusively in Great Britain, with satisfactory results.

When an unemployed person exhausts the 32-week benefit from the unemployment insurance scheme, he is provided for at the expense of the Government, Mr. Croll explained. The system there does not encourage shirkers, as those who turn down jobs are consigned to work houses.

The thorough system of registration of the unemployed at Kew in England, which Mr. Croll has impressed Mr. Croll. The Government files there have records on the 36,000,000 persons out of the 45,000,000 population of the United Kingdom who have contributed to or benefited from the unemployment insurance scheme.

Transit Revenues Increase

NEW YORK (AP).—The report of the American Transit Association for July says there were substantial increases in the number of revenue-paying passengers carried on city, interurban and rapid transit lines throughout the United States and Canada during that month. The greatest increase recorded in that of 10.5 per cent in the surface lines in cities of 100,000 and over. In this group of cities, 26,384,497 revenue-paying passengers were carried by 27 companies in July compared with 23,888,000 in July, 1934.

New York Plans Low-Cost Homes For Its Workers

By a Staff Correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—Low-cost public housing for New York's thousands of city workers appeared today on the list of Fulton majority projects when it was learned that Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia has under consideration a program for model developments to meet the housing problem of the lower-paid brackets.

The Mayor himself has given no intimation of the plan, but it became known through the circularization of the 60,000 men and women receiving \$2000 or less in city departments for a consensus on the project. Conclusions as to launching the huge construction program will be based on the answers to 20 questions entering around the workers' present housing arrangements—whether they rent or own their homes, their salary, the carefree spent to reach work, the size of family—all leading up to the central question:

"If one or more housing units are built to be rented to municipal employees at cost, do you wish to live in such a housing development?" and "at your present salary how much rent would you pay for the kind of house you would like to live in?"

Follows European Example

It is understood that Mayor LaGuardia's interest in sounding out the practicabilities of the plan was aroused by the reported success of similar projects in European cities where several million modern dwellings have been built on a nonprofit, noncompetitive basis to make planned communities with the average income common denominator for rent costs.

The plan, if put into effect, would be the biggest socialization project in so far as public housing is concerned, ever undertaken by a municipality in the United States. It was held, would have a profound influence on city planning in other communities, since in America, save for a few experiments and government projects now under construction, the idea of providing public utility has been relegated to philanthropic rehabilitation, new boulevards and other essentially superficial aspects of city development.

Plans Still Tentative

New York, where congestion itself is looked upon as a symbol of prosperity, is, of course, a prime example of competitive planning with its chaos of skyscrapers and tenements.

Mayor LaGuardia is known to have had the idea of providing quarters for low-income city employees before him for several months. Financing and all blueprint details are still in the tentative stage, nor could anything be learned as to the probable location of the model units, although it is regarded as likely that some lower Manhattan area would be sought to house at least part of the thousands of workers in the municipal building.

New Canadian Club Protects Wild Life

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL.—Unless drastic and immediate steps are taken to halt wanton destruction of fish and game in the Province of Quebec the annual revenue derived from American hunters and fishermen will cease within three years.

This is the statement issued by the Province of Quebec Association for the Protection of Fish and Game, which has resulted in the formation of the "Square Shooter Club," for the purpose of combating wanton destruction taking place throughout the Province. Thirty-one divisions of the association have made such alarming reports that a sweeping campaign to halt the despoilers who kill "for the love of killing" or "for the sake of a few dollars" is being engaged in.

The new "Square Shooter Club" members will engage in such activities as the actual defence and erection of protective coverings for birds in the winter, the watching out for predatory strangers who will harm the game supply, protection against forest fires, and general co-operation with the association.

General Classified

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Rate 1/3 a line for the first insertion, 1/2 a line for the second, 1/3 a line for the third, 1/4 a line for the fourth, 1/5 a line for the fifth, 1/6 a line for the sixth, 1/7 a line for the seventh, 1/8 a line for the eighth, 1/9 a line for the ninth, 1/10 a line for the tenth, 1/11 a line for the eleventh, 1/12 a line for the twelfth, 1/13 a line for the thirteenth, 1/14 a line for the fourteenth, 1/15 a line for the fifteenth, 1/16 a line for the sixteenth, 1/17 a line for the seventeenth, 1/18 a line for the eighteenth, 1/19 a line for the nineteenth, 1/20 a line for the twentieth, 1/21 a line for the twenty-first, 1/22 a line for the twenty-second, 1/23 a line for the twenty-third, 1/24 a line for the twenty-fourth, 1/25 a line for the twenty-fifth, 1/26 a line for the twenty-sixth, 1/27 a line for the twenty-seventh, 1/28 a line for the twenty-eighth, 1/29 a line for the twenty-ninth, 1/30 a line for the thirtieth, 1/31 a line for the thirty-first, 1/32 a line for the 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FLORIDA

MIAMI
(Continued)

Complete Car Service
Singular H-C Gasoline and Motor Oils
Goodbear and Pennsylvania Tires
Distributors of

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Battery charging and road service.
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1901 N. E. Second Ave. 2-7522
One Block West of First Church

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COMPLETE
QUALITY FOOD STORE
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Free Delivery Phone 3-1328

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Painting, waterproofing and all kinds of construction work.
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Phone Edge 1633-W

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RESTAURANT
Complete Fountain Service
EVERGLADES SODA SHOP
HENRY SCHLAGER, Prop.
244 Biscayne Blvd. Everglades Hotel
Clyde Court Beauty Salon
(For Particular Women)
200 S. E. First Avenue
Miami, Florida
MRS. BESSIE M. PEARSON
Phone 2-1440

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COMPANY
We finance the PAINTING of
your home. Nothing down,
12 to 36 months to pay.
FREE DELIVERY PHONE 3-1516
44 N. E. FIRST STREET

FLAMINGO HAT SHOP
You will always find a taste
of very good values at \$2.50
throughout the year.
208 E. Flagler Street

Tip Top Grocery Co.
27 N. W. Fifth Street
1301 West Flagler Street
Try Mrs. Alice Lewis' good food
at Tip Top Restaurant,
5th Street Store

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The Big
Store PAINT
LUMBER
Mills & Nebraska
CENTRAL FLORIDA
LUMBER & SUPPLY CO.

ST. PETERSBURG
HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
Bakery Goods, Fish and Oysters
117-123 9th St. North Telephone 8403
HOME OWNED

TAMPA
MAAS BROTHERS
Always the
First Showing of
TROPICAL
FASHIONS
TAMPA, FLORIDA

OUR DELIVERY COVERS THE ENTIRE
CITY IN TIME FOR BREAKFAST
Tampa Stock Farms
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983

WEST PALM BEACH
ALFAR
CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream All Flavors Milk Sweet
Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FLORIDA
TEL. 9804

BURKHARDT'S ELECTRIC SHOP
201 CLEMATIS ST. TEL. 9804

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ATLANTA
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Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of
local and national advertisers is maintained.
TELEPHONE HENLOCK 1041, 9-10 Daily
Look for Georgia display advertising in
the news section

Summer Fur Sale
Now in Progress
L. Chajage
220 PEACHTREE STREET

Schneider's Son
JEWELERS
Let Our Street Clock Be Your Guide
107 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.
ATLANTA, GA.

GEORGIA

ATLANTA
J. P. ALLEN & CO.
The Store at 1000 Peachtree
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN
LAUNDRY
May's
An Institution of 30 Years' Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.
MAYSON CHESHIRE
GARAGE
Expert Mechanic
Your car called for and delivered.
TELEPHONE
HE 2229
35 Cheshire Bridge Road

Hubbard Printing Co.
GOOD PRINTING
29 Pryor Street N. E. Wa. 3957
LAYOUTS - ART WORK - TYPOGRAPHY

MACON
Complete Outfitters
for the Entire Family
Our 1500-store buying power makes it
possible for you to buy quality
Merchandise at a low price.
J. C. PENNEY CO.
608 CHERRY STREET MACON, GA.

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WASHINGTON
COLUMBIA ROAD
DELICATESSEN
ROZANSKY & LEVIN, Prop.
Imported and domestic meats, fish, cheese
pickles, crackers, etc. Full line Pastry Groceries.
Cured Meats, Sandwiches made to order. Being
Catawba Campbell's Soups. We deliver. Phone
Columbia 5200
1782 COLUMBIA ROAD, N. W.

NASH
FLOOR CO.
Floor Scraping and
Finishing
1016 70TH ST. N. W. WEST 1071

EWARTS CAFETERIA
522 13th Street N. W.
112 N. FIFTH, RICHMOND, VA.
112-14 MARKET, NORFOLK, VA.

RUSSELL J. THORNHILL
Successor to
GEORGE R. GRAY
PRINTING
AND PUBLISHING
1015 15TH STREET N. W.
Phone Metropolitan 4567
Satisfied Customers Our Aim
I. Y. CHISWELL
GENERAL
AUTOMOBILE REPAIRING
Plymouth and De Soto Service a Specialty
2303 14TH STREET N. W.
FIDELITY GARAGE DECATUR 4849

MAINE
AUBURN
Russell's Market
58 UNION STREET Phone 3
FANCY MEATS, GROCERIES
and VEGETABLES
Get the Habit—Trade at Russell's
Boys' School Clothes!
Sweaters—Pants—Hose
Caps—Jackets
Everything a boy will
want for school wear
COBB-WATSON CO.
51 COURT STREET

BANGOR
New Franklin
Laundry
PHONE 3303
75 South Main Street, Bangor, Me.
All Kinds of Laundry Service
Better Work Our Motto
MAY WE SERVE YOU?
204 HAMMOND ST.
DIAL 8231

Caldwell Sweet Co.
26 MAIN STREET
TOILET GOODS, HIGH GRADE
CHOCOLATES, SALTED NUTS
Soda Fountain Service with
Special Luncheon Suggestions

NEW DRESSES for Every Type
KICKERIN UNDERWEAR
SLENDERKNIT SPORTWEAR
CRAIGLEIGH
COATS, HATS,
HOSIERY
Smith's
SPECIALTY
shop
BANGOR MAINE Opposite City Hall

SENIOR'S
21-33 COLUMBIA STREET
UTMOST VALUE
at all times in women's, misses', boys'
and girls' clothing, and varied acces-
sories; blankets, sheets, silks, linens, etc.

MAINE
LEWISTON
The Air-Tred Shoe
FOR WOMEN
The patented air filler cushions every
step you take.
"Shoes for the Entire Family"
MAYNARD'S BOOT SHOP
180 LISBON STREET
"The Store of Friendly Service"

PORTLAND
Our Midsummer Sale
Of Furniture
In progress all this month—
featuring substantial savings on
quality furniture, through im-
portant concessions by the makers
and ourselves. Selections are exten-
sive—and satisfaction is assured by
the P. M. & B. standard of quality
PORTER, MITCHELL
& BRAUN CO.
PORTLAND, MAINE
Langley's
520-524 Congress St.
Union Station
ramous for Quality Food and Service
When in Portland give us a call
FOR YOUR PATRONAGE
We Offer Picture Framing and
Quality Developing and Printing
BICKNELL PHOTO SERVICE
15 Preble Street
Lamey-Wellehan
Announces
the Premier Showing of a Complete
Assemblage of
I. Miller
Beautiful Shoes
530 Congress Street, Portland Me.
Randall & McAllister
Anthracite Coal Bituminous
Distributors for Maine
D. & H. Cone Cleaned Anthracite
Sewell Seam, Pool One, Navy Standard,
Coke—Cleaveland—Briquettes
Shell Oil

NEW HAMPSHIRE
CONCORD
MONITOR ADVERTISING
INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in
this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor
Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of
local and national advertisers is maintained.
Tel. 1046. Address: 53 South St.
Open daily 9 to 11 a. m., except Saturdays
Look for New Hampshire display adver-
tisements in the news section.
INSURANCE
is our Business
SERVICE
is our Motto
MAY WE SERVE YOU?
Dustin & Smith Ins. Agency
58 NORTH MAIN STREET TEL. 1719

Fitch's Tea Room
for Lunch or Dinner
Candies and Ices
24 North Main Street, Concord, N. H.

SUPERIOR MARKET
CHOICE MEATS
and GROCERIES
36 Pleasant Street Phone 51
CONCORD
PUBLIC MARKET
The Best of Everything
for Your Table
9 North Main St., Concord, N. H.
You'll always do better at
LINCOLN'S
20 Pleasant St.
Concord's Leading
Home Furnishers

Nelson **Dane**
Master Craft
Oil Burner
Pay for itself
with Economy
Service and
Savings
American
Radiator
Heating
Standard
Plumbing
Tel. 1046

STATIONERY GIFTS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
The Latest Books on Sale and
in our Rental Library
E. C. Eastman Co., Inc.
120 NORTH MAIN STREET
Dora's Smart Shop
36 NORTH MAIN STREET
SMARTER CLOTHES
at Lower Prices
Headquarters
for the Nationally Advertised
WILBUR COON SHOES
TONKIN & FRASER
63 NORTH MAIN STREET
DRI-SHEEN PROCESS
"Food for Fabric"
Member New Hampshire Cleaners and
Dyers Association
Parisian Dry Cleaning Co.
"THE HOUSE OF QUALITY"
13 So. State Street Concord, N. H.
HARPER METHOD
BEAUTY SERVICE
Shampooing
Care of Scalp
Waving
Manicuring
Facials
Cosmetics

YE QUAKER SHOP
59 HANOVER STREET
MR. M. E. SARGENT
Plumbing and Heating
Oil Burners—Bathroom Supplies
MRS. EDNA B. SARGENT
BEAUTY PARLOR
I will gladly help you make your hair
look like new!
446 Hall Street Phone 3726-W

LUX
STEEL'S
SERVICE
STORES
815 Chestnut 776 Elm
Phone 296 Phone 4567

SEPTEMBER SPECIAL
NESTLE PERMANENT
WAVE \$3.50
Regular Price \$7.50 and \$10
THE BRODERICK HAIR SHOP
66 HANOVER STREET

Goodman's
Bookstore
25 HANOVER STREET

NEW HAMPSHIRE
CONCORD
GROCERIES
Tam-O-Shanter Brand
Canned Goods
The Economy Store
The Gifford Store
The Concord Public Market
The Derry Store
The Curtice Store
CITY
COAL
COMPANY
Old Company's Lehigh
Anthracite
87½ So. Main St. Phone 3080
NUTS B. FLANDERS, Mgr.

GORDON'S
Fish Market
Fresh Halibut
Fresh Mackerel
and Lobsters!
Also a complete line of
Monarch Canned Goods
12 PLEASANT STREET Tel. 504
Metropolitan Coal Co.
Pittston Coal and
New England Coke
29 NO. MAIN ST. Tel. 364 and 365

HATS
to top off your new frock with
the right amount of Jauntiness!
HARRY G. EMMONS
"Wear-Over"
35th Anniversary Specials
Everyday Round Roaster . . . \$1.95
15-in-1 Bake Pan . . . 1.00
"Wear-Over" Washable . . . 1.35
and 4 other utensils—ALL specially priced
A. H. BRITTON & CO.
12 NORTH MAIN STREET

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main St., Concord, N. H.
LACONIA
J. P. Fitman & Co.
Bay State Paints
Varnishes, Lacquers, Brushes
Complete Line of Hardware
519 MAIN STREET TEL. 359
When in the Lake Region Visit
LOUGEE-ROBINSON CO.
Northern New England's
GREAT FURNITURE STORE
We specialize in furnishing
Summer Homes, Hotels and Camps.
MAIN STREET LACONIA, N. H.
DOYLE & SMITH
The Official Girl Scout Store
GORDON HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR
NELLY DON DRESSES—LADIES
READY-TO-WEAR AND MILLINERY
SECOND FLOOR
553 Main Street Tel. 317

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this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor
Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of
local and national advertisers is maintained.
288 CONANT STREET Telephone 6604
Always Something
New in
FINE
FURNITURE
The store where you
can be assured of
quality Furniture.
RUGS
Oriental and Do-
mestic also of the
better grades.
Let us remind you
that we can make
over your mattresses
in our own factory
and, they will be
like new!
Look like new!
C. A. HOITT CO.
Valley and Wilson Streets Phone 1880
We are closing out
Odd Skins of Boucle
and
Odd Balls of Crevenna
at
35c each
Suitable for Bags, Hats,
etc.
YE QUAKER SHOP
59 HANOVER STREET
MR. M. E. SARGENT
Plumbing and Heating
Oil Burners—Bathroom Supplies
MRS. EDNA B. SARGENT
BEAUTY PARLOR
I will gladly help you make your hair
look like new!
446 Hall Street Phone 3726-W

THE CENTURY STORE
William Leys
Dry Goods Company
Newport's Progressive Department Store
Telephone 2100 135-137 Thames St.
NEWPORT OIL
BURNER CORP.
TIMKEN
SILENT AUTOMATIC
OIL BURNERS
BOSTEL'S GARAGE
(K. Bostel, Prop.)
PACKARD SERVICE
GARAGE—REPAIRS—SUPPLIES
Battery, Self-Starter and Ignition Work
Duo Refinishing Station
54-56 East Bowers St. Tels. 152-153

Stewart Ritchie, Florist
Member of the Florist Telegraph Delivers
Association.
22 Washington Square
Greenhouses, Tel. 86

WHEELER
ICE COMPANY
John E. Wheeler, Prop.
Third and Marsh Sts. Tel. 2796

NEW HAMPSHIRE
MANCHESTER
MISS MARY CAHILL
Headline Fashions
Introducing
Turbans, Toques and Sweeping Brims
HATS for the college campus days or the
late vacation—a complete selection for you
to choose from.
MISS LILLI CHARTIER
Fall Winner
Are the Fur-trimmed SUITS of ANDORA
cloth and Jewelry-trimmed DRESSES with
the full plaited sleeves. Dresses that fore-
cast a season of elegance.
These two shops are located at
66 HANOVER STREET
"SAY IT WITH
FLOWERS"
from
GREENE'S FLOWER SHOP
FLORIST and DECORATOR
MANCHESTER, N. H. CONCORD, N. H.
Member Florists' Telegraph Del. Association
ALL KINDS OF INSURANCE
Auto Fire Bonds
Robert S. Perkins Co.
1178 Elm Street Phone 5722
Blue Sonoco—GAS—Texaco
Here to Serve
Route 25 Boston to Manchester
Tires, Oil and Gas
101 Maple Street
George Cyr
THE RUEMELY
PRESS
PRINTING
of Every Description
143 HANOVER ST. Tel. 2055

NASHUA
Moore's
Boston Branch Market
Meats, Groceries, Vegetables
and Fruits
PHONES 840-851
31 MAIN STREET
PORTSMOUTH
NEW FALL
CLOTHES and FURNISHINGS
for
MEN and YOUNG MEN
Pearson & Knowles Co.
82 FLEET STREET
School Shoes
Sturdily built, designed for foot
comfort. We fit them carefully and
right. You will soon need them.
F. C. REMICK & CO.
18 MARKET SQUARE
NORTH CAROLINA
ASHEVILLE
Asheville
Ice & Storage Company
Incorporated
ICE and COAL
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 158
CHARLOTTE
Charlotte Laundry
Clean as a breath of Spring
DIAL 3-9101
"Laundress—Dyers—Cleaners"
Reliance Engineering Co.
INCORPORATED
E. H. Brandt Jr. P. W. Christian L. C. Brandt
Heating, Piping, Air Conditioning
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P. O. BOX 1292 DIAL 2-0533

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TAILORING
To Ladies and Gentlemen
Dry Cleaning—Alterations
Expert Furriers
Estate of JOHN K. MACLENNAN
207 Thames Street Telephone 942
D. J. Sullivan Company
Coal
Coke, Wood
Fuel Oils
TELEPHONE 375
515 THAMES STREET
Estate of William B. Sullivan
Arthur J. Sullivan
THE CENTURY STORE
William Leys
Dry Goods Company
Newport's Progressive Department Store
Telephone 2100 135-137 Thames St.
NEWPORT OIL
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TIMKEN
SILENT AUTOMATIC
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WHEELER
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RHODE ISLAND
NEWPORT
BEE HIVE
THE SIGN OF THE BEE HIVE
C. P. WILLIAMS
GROGER
I also carry Heinz, Monarch and
Hatchett Brand Products
TELEPHONE 11 26 BROADWAY
The Arnold
Art Store
Picture Framing
Cards, Stationery
Lending Library
(Home-made Cakes, Pies and Bread)
24 BROADWAY Tel. 2273
REMINGTON
WARD
PRINTING
34 CLARKE STREET
TEL. 3107
BELMONT
DELICATESSEN
Fancy Delicacies
Imported Groceries and Cheeses
70 BROADWAY TEL. 1445
"Where you always get
good butter"
THE VERY HIGHEST
GRADE Butter that can be
produced, sold at
JAMES A. EDDY SONS
237 Thames Street Tel. 109
SMITH'S
CANDY SHOP
Formerly Jackson's
Page & Shaw
Candies
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Only Authorized Chevrolet Sales and Ser-
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HEY
PRINTERS
45 RICHMOND STREET
Bon Ton
Inc.
New Fall Millinery
Also Hats Remodeled
and Blocked
3 ARCADE
VERMONT
BATTLEBORO
BARROWS
COAL CO., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
TEL. 952, BATTLEBORO, VERMONT
VIRGINIA
NEWPORT NEWS
FALCONER'S
When you wish truly delicious can-
dies and soft drinks pay a visit.
Also full line of toilet goods and
stationery.
NORFOLK
(Your Duds in Our Suds)
Fairfax
Family Laundry
719-721 Fairfax Avenue
Phones 25434-27314
At Penders
and all D. P. Stores
You Will Find That Large Loaf
of Delicious
PRIDE BREAD
PORTSMOUTH
STANDARD
HARDWARE CORP.
Hardware and Building
MATERIALS
603 Middle St. Ph. Portsmouth 1061
RICHMOND
THE LAUNDRY
COMPANY
"Modern and Efficient"
927 to 933 W. MARSHALL STREET
DIAL 3-1911
Select a Refurb
GIFT
from
SCHWARZSCHILD'S
Kirk Silverware—Jewelry
Novelties
2nd and Broad St., RICHMOND, VA.

WHEELER
ICE COMPANY
John E. Wheeler, Prop.
Third and Marsh Sts. Tel. 2796

RHODE ISLAND
NEWPORT
BEE HIVE
THE SIGN OF THE BEE HIVE
C. P. WILLIAMS
GROGER
I also carry Heinz, Monarch and
Hatchett Brand Products
TELEPHONE 11 26 BROADWAY
The Arnold
Art Store
Picture Framing
Cards, Stationery
Lending Library
(Home-made Cakes, Pies and Bread)
24 BROADWAY Tel. 2273
REMINGTON
WARD
PRINTING
34 CLARKE STREET
TEL. 3107
BELMONT
DELICATESSEN
Fancy Delicacies
Imported Groceries and Cheeses
70 BROADWAY TEL. 1445
"Where you always get
good butter"
THE VERY HIGHEST
GRADE Butter that can be
produced, sold at
JAMES A. EDDY SONS
237 Thames Street Tel. 109
SMITH'S
CANDY SHOP
Formerly Jackson's
Page & Shaw
Candies
168 Thames Street Tel. 3223
LAWSON MOTOR SALES
Only Authorized Chevrolet Sales and Ser-
vice Agency in Newport, R. I.
Authorized FIRESTONE
TIRE Dealer
Tel. 703 37 MILL STREET
PROVIDENCE
ROLLINSON and
HEY
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Fancy Delicacies
Imported Groceries and Cheeses
70 BROADWAY TEL.

ALBERTA

EDMONTON

About Your Fall Dry Cleaning and Tailoring
PHONE 51378
The Garneau Tailors and Dry Cleaners
Specialists in Remodeling, Re-killing, Re-pressing Ladies' Garments Handled with the Utmost Care
FUR COATS Remodelled, Relined, Repaired
PHONE 21278

Shop at Edmonton's Own Store
AN INSTITUTION THAT HAS SERVED THE CITY AND COUNTRY FOR 48 YEARS

JOHNSTONE WALKER

Edmonton City Dairy
LIMITED

Phone 25151 109 St. and 102 Ave.

LAMB BROS.

"Shoemakers Since Boyhood"
We pay return postage on all repair work mailed to us if over \$1.00
10505 JASPER AVE. EDMONTON, ALTA.

THE DOUGLAS PRINTING CO.

A Complete Printing Service
10060 104th Street, Edmonton, Alberta
21363 PHONES 26480

EDMONTON AGENTS
GEORGINA

Canada's Quality Footwear
FOR LADIES
Enjoy Real Comfort
NOW

Walk-Rite Style Shoppe Ltd.
10171-3 101st St., EDMONTON, ALTA.

Poole Construction Company Limited

733 Tregier Building, Edmonton, Alta.
Telephone 24441

Building—Alterations—Valuations
Remodelling—All Trades

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

Hudson's Bay Company

See and Be Individual!
See and Be Economical!

Our Glorious

New Fall Fabrics

Will Inspire You!
Planning your own dresses and coats makes it possible to look ultra-smart on limited budgets. Our patterns will help you, the fabrics inspire you.
Dress Goods, Third Floor

Piggly Wiggly

Piggly Wiggly (Canadian) Ltd.
Operating 22 Modern Food Markets in Winnipeg

THE ABSOLUTELY SAFE MILK IS

Crescent Milk

Crescent Creamery Company, Ltd.
SHERBURN ST., WINNIPEG 37-101

RED & WHITE STORES

Preference Given to Made-in-Canada Goods. Operated Co-operatively. Sponsored in Western Canada by

Western Grocers Limited

Head Office: WINNIPEG, CANADA
Laundries Dry Cleaners

For quick and efficient service in Laundry and Dry Cleaning

Rumford's

Phone 86311
"By every test the very best"

CITY DAIRY Limited

Milk Cream Butter
Halt Driver or Phone 87-647

Dependable Service

For Every Member of the Family

Pearless Laundry

55-59 PEARL ST. Phone 22818

When in Need of BUILDERS' SUPPLIES or COAL WOOD COKE

Phone 22222
THE WINNIPEG SUPPLY AND FUEL CO. LTD.
812 BAYVIEW BUILDING

ASHDOWN'S

Specializing in Quality Hardware, Paints, Kitchenware, Electrical, Sporting Goods, Furniture, Floor Coverings
Reasonable Prices—Prompt Service

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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32 Emerald Street, S. Bldg. 3320
Look for Ontario display advertising in the News Section.

Acme Farmers Dairy Ltd.

Milk Cream—Butter
Ice Cream
GARFIELD 2334

Hamilton's Drugs Limited

125 John St. S.—Regent 1800
Main and Locke—Regent 2300
Cannon and Sherburn—Garfield 4004
723 Kensington N.—Garfield 4422
Concession and E. 20 St.—Garfield 1110
Main and Gage—Garfield 4224

Dyes, Naphtha Gas, Brasso, Shoe Polish and Soap
We Deliver Anything Anywhere

In HAMILTON IT'S

WILSON'S SHOE STORE

Established in '62
71 KING STREET, EAST
Importers: British Woollens and Haberdashery

BURBERRY COATS

BORSALINO HATS
FASHION-CRAFT
61-63 KING STREET EAST
P. I. GAGHAN, Mgr. Tel. BAKER 2786

"Hill's Better Bread"

ROLLS AND CAKES
R. B. HILL'S BAKERY
139 Charlton Avenue West

Phone Regent 478—A driver will call
Shoes Rebuilt Like New

SUPER "SERVIS" SHOE REBUILDERS

"The Utmost in Service"
Just Phone—We Do the Rest

LONDON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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Look for Canadian Display Advertising in the News Section.

Bargain BAG O' WASH

"Costs Little—Saves Much"
Forest City
LAUNDRY-CLEANING
E. R. FARMAN
Met. 3881
Middlesex Motors Ltd.

Ford

40 employees. Modern equipment. A great big—Ford. Repairs to all makes of cars.
447 (Lambton St. at Queen Ave. Met. 1840)

FEARNEY'S FINER FOODS

Full line of table supplies.
Handle only Government Inspected
Blue Brand Beef
Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables
879 Waterloo St. at Grosvenor
Met. 5404-05 We Deliver

Jackson

Cleaner and Dyer
of Recognized Ability
LONDON and SARNIA
5 Telephones. 8 Motor Deliveries

CARTERS LAUNDRY

Canoe Goods
96 King St. Met. 1434

J. A. BROWNLEE

Hardware and Sheet Metal Works
We specialize in Roofing
Built-up, Slate and all kinds of Roofing
Furnaces cleaned and repaired
102 DUNDAS ST. Phone Met. 652
185-7 TALBOT ST. Met. 2420

All Canadian "Gilsen" Products

A full line of Electric Washers, Ironers, Refrigerators for all needs. Furnaces, Blower Combines, Air-Conditioning Systems and Oil Burners

J. W. EEDY, Mgr.

319 CLARENCE STREET MET. 7634

Wendell Holmes Bookshops

London (2 shops) St. Thomas

Carling Insurance Agency

We Solicit Your Continued Good Will and Patronage
We represent thirty of the largest companies for every form of insurance
MARKET LANE London Met. 2322

WILLIAM MARTIN FUEL COMPANY

It is not what you own but what you use that counts
ANTHRACITE COKE
BITUMINOUS FUEL OIL
Plus selection for your selection
Phone Met. One One One 751 Richmond St.

CUMMING The Clothier

Moving London Store
New Address 248 Dundas St.
Better and Larger
Also stores at Stratford and Galt

ONTARIO

LONDON

(Continued)

AN ALL-CANADIAN ORGANIZATION

EVERYONE'S FRIEND
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors and special creations.

QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
Plants at
LONDON, TORONTO, HAMILTON, WINDSOR, KITCHENER, ST. CATHARINES, PETERBOROUGH, BRANTFORD, SARNIA, CHATHAM, STRATFORD, GUELPH, ORO, F.O.C., ELMIRA, TCKNOW, NORTH BAY, SUDBURY, FOREST CATHOG CARGILL

Smallman & Ingram Limited

Western Ontario's Big Department Store
Our Mid Summer Furniture Sale is in full swing. This year we have a Deferred Payment Plan.

All for particulars in the Furniture Department

THIRD FLOOR

IDEAL BAKERY

Quality Bread, Buns, Rolls, Pies, Cakes, etc.
Our drivers deliver daily. Special phone orders accepted.
W. HEMPHILL, Mgr.
233 Grand Ave. Ph. Met. 2795-1

Ontario Furniture Ltd. Homefurnishers

For forty years this store has been recognized as the Furniture House of Western Ontario.
228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met. 1178

SUPERTEST

Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP. LTD.
FINE QUALITY
DIAMONDS
WATCHES
JEWELLERY
GENUINE SHEFFIELD REPRODUCED ON COPPER
C. R. SUMNER & SONS LIMITED
THE RELIABLE JEWELLERS
MET. 5819 392 RICHMOND ST.
AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES
Footwear Needs for All the Family
MEN—WOMEN—CHILDREN
and we fit sizes properly
228 Dundas Street Met. 6238
53 Stores in Canada

OTTAWA

DEVILIN'S

FURS
Men's Apparel
Women's Apparel
76 SPARKS STREET

Intosh & Walts

The China Hall
248-247 Bank St. Lrg. Ph. 40-45 Queen

INSURANCE GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN

Since 1870
Ottawa Limited Q 500

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO. Ltd.

invites readers of the Monitor who wish to "support an Ottawa daily newspaper" to subscribe for

The Ottawa Evening Citizen

Murphy - Gamble LIMITED

Ottawa's Smart Store
Leading Importers of Irish Linens

F. W. ARGUE LIMITED

Coal—Coke—Wood—Fuel Oil
Queen 6800 234 BANK STREET

TORONTO

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Look for Ontario display advertising in the News Section.

Good Shoes for All Occasions

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORE Ltd.

106 YONGE STREET TORONTO

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS

Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

ONTARIO

TORONTO

(Continued)

SUMMER TOGS

Flannel coats separate jackets and other summer tops are delightfully refreshed by our "REVITALIZED" Drycleaning Process

Toronto LAUNDERS & DRY CLEANERS

Livabrook 2161 Limited

MILNES COAL-COKE

88 KING ST. EAST TORONTO

The Stoodleigh CAFETERIAS RESTAURANTS SODA FOUNTAINS

ALWAYS ASK FOR CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"
Miss Puritan says:—
Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning? Call me at KINGSDALE 5171

PURITAN LAUNDRESS & DRYCLEANING SERVICE

The Best Food Served in the Best Way to the Best People
Ellen Bradley's Grill
7 ADELAIDE STREET E. EL. 9855
All Kinds of Printing and yet only one kind—Good Printing

McLEOD & KENNEY Commercial and Stationery PRINTERS

89 CHURCH STREET Phone Elgin 7006

Dundonald Tire Service

Corner Church and Dundonald Streets
CAPT. L. GREEN, Prop.
Repairs, Sales and Service
Our DOMINION and UNITED STATES TIRE belong to the same ROYAL family.

DOMINION MUTUAL INSURANCE AGENCY

DON & HODG, Representative
EL. 7207 TORONTO Lf. 7794
FIRE—AUTOMOBILE

Picture and Framing

Greeting Cards for All Occasions
THE RIPPON ART
490 BLOOR STREET W.

Callow Brothers STATIONERS PRINTERS OFFICE SUPPLIES

Telephone Waverley 1856
Cor. Adelaide and Victoria Sts., Toronto
It costs no more than just "Any Milk"

Caulfield's Selected Grade Milk

Is satisfying more than 30,000 Toronto and District Households
PHONE US TO CALL

WINDSOR

DIAMONDS and Diamond Setting are our specialties

Also Watches, Jewelry and Silverware
Optical Department Gift Shop
Licenced Gold Buyers
W. H. McGREERY Jewellers
218 Ouellette Avenue, Windsor
Always Open—Never Closed

Royal Windsor Garage

Every Service for Your Car
Towing, Storage, Repairs
Fender and Body Bumping
Auto Painting
Washing, Polishing, Simulating
Tire and Battery Service
Grease, Oils, Accessories
Brake Service, Reasonable Service

Ed Laird Men's Clothing, Furnishings, Hats, Ties

Clothes of good taste at the price of ordinary clothes.
Ph. 5-4212 Windsor 415 OUELLETTE AVE.
ESTABLISHED 1910 Dial 3-2456

Warren The Cleaner

Office and Plant
145 Crawford Ave. Windsor, Ont.

"POCA-BLOX" The Wrapped Fuel

\$10.50 per ton
QUALITY COKE AND COAL
NICHOLAS COAL CO. LIMITED
Tecumseh and Janette—3-6311

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

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Look for Ontario display advertising in the News Section.

ROOMS TO LET

STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN—Three quiet, pleasant rooms, best car lines, board if desired. Gustavsgatan 54. L. Tel. 83474.

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

(Continued)

You'll Enjoy Shopping at Simpsons

• Women's and Children's Wear.
• Men's Clothing and Furnishings.
• Fine Lines in China and Sporting Goods.

FUR COATS

Mad to Measure
Remodelling and Repairing
JAY WOLFE, INC.
MANUFACTURING FURRIERS, L.A. 7929 1195 Phillips Square
OUR 9 Laundry Services and our prompt and dependable Dry Cleaning and Dyeing Services will save you time and money. Telephone FITZROY 1112

TROY

JAMES J. AIRD LAUNDRY & DRYING CO. BOSTON AMERICAN DRYING CO. CHICAGO

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED

1111 ST. CATHERINE WEST
Imported direct from Ireland and the Continent.
HANDMADE SHOES
LARGE assortment in latest designs. \$2.00 dozen and up.
JUL. HEIM
1420 DRUMMOND STREET
STOP & SHOP
"The Canadian Owned Store"
MEATS, GROCERIES, FRUITS, VEGETABLES
Use the Phone—We Deliver

SALON

Artistic Modern Hairdressing by Competent Operators
Harbour 2511 1448 St. Catherine St. W.

JOHN F. RUSSELL

Plumbing and Heating Contractor
Repairs a Specialty
2206 St. Luke St. Tel. Wilbank 9550

The Coffee House

Breakfasts, Lunches and Afternoon Teas
The Coffee House can be rented for evening parties.
1191 Union Avenue Open 9 Until 5

MOTHER'S BREAD

Delicious Doughnuts and Bran Muffins
Pies and Cakes
Inter-City Baking Co.
Operating A. & L. Strachan Ltd.
Harbour 3191

SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA

Buy With Confidence! SIMPSON'S
Guarantee is your full protection
THE ROBERT SIMPSON WESTERN LIMITED
REGINA SASK

Purity Milk, Butter Ice Cream

PURITY DAIRY, LTD.
Phone 7641 Regina

Lorne Electric Co.

H. Oates, Mgr.
Electrical Contractors and Dealers.
Efficient service department for all makes of ranges and radios.
Day Phone 7223 1749 Hamilton St.
Night Phone 29007 Regina, Sask.

SASKATOON

TUCKER & BATE DRY CLEANERS PRESSERS and FURRIERS

Repairing and Alterations
Corner of C and 20th St. West

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions. 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week. 1/4 a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines. Minimum order four lines. An advertisement blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. 56, Fairbairn St. N. Monro, Paris; 45, rue de la Montagne, Montreal; 16, rue du Mont Blanc, Geneva.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

YOUNG Swedish girl, well educated, seeks position, as pair, in France as help or companion; references. Write to MRS. GADE-LUS, Salsjogården, Sweden.

POST WANTED

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER. Swiss, with experience, desires position; willing to go to any foreign country; excellent references. Apply to F. G. The Christian Science Monitor, 16, Mont-Blanc, Geneva.

ROOMS TO LET

STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN—Three quiet, pleasant rooms, best car lines, board if desired. Gustavsgatan 54. L. Tel. 83474.

Europe

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

PRAGUE

JEWELRY—All kinds of high-class jewelry made to order. All repairs and alterations. Watches—BREMENIAN GARNETS. All repairs promptly and thoroughly executed.
JOSEF RITTER
Jindřichova 21 Tel. 336-72

HOLLAND

THE HAGUE

Redder 1907 restoration.
MEUJFROUW S. PINA
Dressmaker, Mantels, Japanners.
Bijoux, Pins, Nettes, Aftershave.
Tevens, wafels, en specerijen.
Het maken van mooie bloeding.
Chasseraat 30, den Haag.

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

Myntedals Mattmöta
CARPETS
KUNSGATAN 5 STOCKHOLM KUNSGATAN 40 GÖTEBORG

YVONNE ÅBERG

Piano Lessons
Moderate Prices
VARGENTINGST. 8 TEL. 509375

A. B. Linus Gustafsson GROCERIES

St. Paulsgatan 31 Tel. 414145
H. Blombergs Järnaffär A.B.
BIRILÖFSGATAN 1
Hardware and Cutlery
Eskilstuna Ware a Specialty
Copper Articles

SWITZERLAND

BERNE

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MUNZGARDEN

